

THE North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XVII., No. 499. SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 1, 1876. PRICE, Tls. 12 ½ AN.

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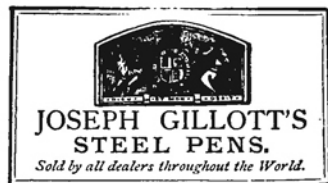
Every family ought to subscribe to it. At all events, no Public Library should be without it. —*The Cochinchina Argus*.

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THE North-China Herald AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XVII., No. 499. SHANGHAI, DECEMBER 1, 1876. PRICE, Tls. 12 7/8 AN.

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LATEST MAIL DATES.

England, ...	Oct. 13	Hankow, ...	Nov. 23
San Francisco, ...	1	Yokohama, ...	20
Hongkong, ...	Nov. 24	Nagasaki, ...	25
Tientsin, ...	26	Foochow, ...	28

Latest Mail dates in England, from China.

Hongkong, ...	Sept. 2	Received 9th Oct.
Shanghai, ...	Aug. 27	

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 23th Nov., 1876, the wife of JAMES SIMPSON, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Chefoo, on the 29th Nov., the child of Mrs. and Mr. KURCHSTEIN, aged five weeks.
At Salem, Mass., U.S.A., FLORENCE MAY BOSWELL, aged seven years and nine months.
At Keith's Villa, Muchalls, Kincardineshire, Scotland, on the 2nd Oct., Capt. ALEXANDER S. TOUGH, late of Shanghai.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.		Thermometer.		Hygrometer.		WIND.	Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.
	9 A.M.	Atmospheric.	Max.	Min.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Force.	
Nov. 23	30.25	49.0	52.5	39.0	46.0	43.0	2 N. N. W.	..
24	30.27	47.0	52.0	38.5	42.5	40.0	1 N. W.	..
25	30.22	48.0	58.5	40.5	48.0	44.0	0 Z.	..
26	30.22	53.5	58.5	44.5	51.5	49.0	2 S. E.	..
27	30.25	51.0	62.5	42.5	48.5	47.0	0 Z.	..
28	30.16	56.0	67.5	46.5	54.0	52.0	1 S. E.	..
29	30.24	59.0	61.0	52.0	58.0	56.5	3 N. E.	0.06

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 12 estimated.

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD and S. C. & C. GAZETTE.—Per Annum, Tals 12; Six Months, Tals 6.50; Three Months, 3.50;—all payable in advance. Credit price, Tls. 13.15 per Annum. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

THE publication of the North-China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette commenced at 4.00 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, DEC. 1, 1876.

It was fitting that Sir Thomas Wade should not be allowed to leave China without some expression from his fellow-residents of the personal respect which he has gained, even from those who have been most opposed to his political views. Every one regards his high personal character, his erudition and his ability, and could subscribe heartily to those portions of the address which touched on these features and on the leading incidents in his career. That very many of his fellow-residents have differed materially from his political views, both in the past and during more

recent negotiations, is well known, and Sir Thomas referred to the fact with equal frankness and tact, in his reply. It is perhaps to be regretted that a like frankness was not shown in the address itself. It might have been done, we think, without infringing on good taste, and in such a manner as to make the address more general in character. Such a reference would undoubtedly have secured signatures which are now absent, and might have approved itself to some even of those who joined in a tribute of respect to Sir Thomas Wade, without approving every sentence of the address they were endorsing. We have pointed out elsewhere the chief points of difference which exist regarding the new Convention, and none are better aware than the British Minister that these differences exist. It was therefore, we repeat, with no less truthfulness than tact, that he placed the compliment paid him in a light in which every one could acquiesce. He did not at all regard the address "as proof of the surrender of opinions very frequently declared to be at variance with his own. He accepted it rather as evidence of a disposition characteristically English—the disposition to respect the steadfast effort to do right, even when the course pursued by him might fail to command approval." The warm response those words evoked, was sufficient proof that the speaker had struck the key-note of the feelings of his audience; and we venture to believe there are very few in Shanghai who would not have heartily signed an address which was so interpreted. We have, ourselves, often differed from Sir Thomas Wade's political views, and are not disposed to abandon our opinion that he has failed, at times, to use the rigour of tone which was necessary to impose upon the Chinese conditions, just in themselves, however distasteful to the recipients. It is possible that a greater exercise of rigour might have exacted more severe terms of reparation for the outrage which has been the subject of recent negotiations; and we have indicated in former articles some points

which we should have preferred otherwise. But it is one thing to look on and wish for a result, and another to bring that result about. We can readily surmise, with the framers of the address, how "many complications may have arisen at various times, and how arduous must have been the work of the diplomatist in dealing with a Government proverbially averse to change, and suspicious of all suggestions that showed how improvement was inseparable from innovations." Sir Thomas Wade points out, in his reply, that the point he chiefly considered was how best to prevent the recurrence of outrages such as that to which the late discussion owed its commencement; and we fully believe that the measures that have been determined on will have an important influence in putting our relations with China on a better footing. The appointment of a resident Chinese Minister at the Court of St. James implies a vast departure from the traditional theory that English Ambassadors to Peking were simply Envoys bringing tribute to the Monarch of the World. The explicit instructions which have been issued to the provincial Governments regarding the treaty rights of foreigners, will enforce upon their attention the provisions of a treaty of which many provincial officers have been found completely ignorant. The proclamation which has been ordered to be posted in every city and town and hamlet throughout the Empire, will bring these facts home to all; and precautions are taken against this agreement becoming a dead letter, by the stipulation that British officials will bye and bye travel through the provinces to see that it is carried into effect. We repeat our belief that these measures cannot fail to have effect in placing our relations on a better footing; and however much people may be dissatisfied that the commercial clauses of the Convention do not carry us farther, it is admitted that the multiplication of points of contact attained by the opening of new ports and calling places, cannot fail to extend our intercourse and expand our trade. The fulfilment of Sir Thomas Wade's promise to publish a paper exposing his interpretation of the treaty clauses on which our rights are founded, will be looked forward to with interest. Most people have formed a tolerably clear opinion on this subject; and that opinion has often attributed to the provisions of the treaty of Tientsin, a broader meaning than the British Minister or the British Government have been willing to allow.

But such a document from Sir Thomas Wade's hands will certainly be read with great interest, even if it fail to convince.

Summary of News.

The English mail of the 14th October arrived on Sunday, by the P. & O. str. *Malwa*.

A mail left for America yesterday, by the M.B. str. *Tokio Maru*.

A mail leaves to-morrow for Europe, by the P. & O. str. *Travancore*.

The members of the Saint Andrew's Society held their usual Banquet last evening at the Club. A full report of the proceedings will be found on another page.

For convenience of record, as the fly sheet on which we published it last week is liable to be lost, we reprint the address to Sir Thomas Wade and his reply, in the body of this week's paper; with some fuller details of the meeting than we were able to give in our then hurried report.

The Woosung Railway was re-opened for public traffic, to-day. A translation of the Taotai's proclamation respecting the arrangement made with Mr. Mayers at Nanking; and also six Rules, agreed to between the Taotai and H.B.M.'s Consul, "for the safer conduct of the traffic," will be found on another page.

The Taotai's proclamation states fairly enough the circumstances of the case. It of course reverses the real position, which is that the payment is purposely spread out in order to give the officials a plausible reason in the eyes of their people for consenting to the resumption of a traffic which they had denounced; but that is only a way of putting it. The main point is that the trains shall run, and it is regrettable that a month should have been already lost. The delay in this respect was not attributable to the Chinese; and we cannot very well understand why trains should not have recommenced running, at least to Kongwan, directly affairs were settled. The regulations for the safe conduct of the traffic are clear and to the point, and will no doubt be effective. It is sincerely to be hoped that they will prove so, for the occurrence of any accidents would no doubt tend to weaken the future prospects of the line; and immunity from such will give it a much better chance of permanence.

We mentioned some time ago, that Mr. Mayers had succeeded, while at Nanking, in obtaining the assent of the Taotai to the road extensions which he had hitherto opposed. The letter on this subject, to the Consular body, which is published with the Municipal minutes, is written presumably in consequence of this arrangement. The two new roads which are there suggested—from Carter road to Siccawei road, and from Siccawei to Jessfield, will no doubt be appreciated by any one; but the two first-named extensions are those which are most wanted.

The Temperance Society gave their usual fortnightly entertainment on Saturday evening, at the Hall in Nanking road. There was a crowded audience, including an unusually large number of ladies. The programme was well rendered; a reading by Mr. O. B. Bradford, a song by a lady amateur, and a pianoforte solo by another lady amateur, being much appreciated. A long address by Mr. Wheatley, in advocacy of temperance principles, was listened to with great attention. Altogether a very enjoyable evening was spent.

We hear that the Committee of the Skating Club purpose erecting a shed of the same extent as last year, but with only two instead of three avenues, so that there will be much more open space. The covering, too, is to be arranged so that it will roll up. Last year the frost was severe enough to freeze water under cover as well as exposed, but we may not always be so lucky; and the provision for opening the roof at night is a very necessary one.

The Battalion parade of the S.V.C., Wednesday evening, was not very numerously attended, four o'clock, the hour at which it was called, being probably somewhat too early for many of the men. No. 1 and 2 Companies were doubled up into one, being then about the same strength as the Mih-ho-loongs, while No. 3 Company was altogether absent. After the usual preliminary movements on the Bund, the men were marched, headed by the Band, via the Maloo, to the racecourse, where an hour's active drill was gone through, most of the manoeuvres being creditably performed.

We are informed that Mr. Eckfeldt appealed from the decision given by the U.S. Consular Court in his case, last May, to the Minister; and that Mr. Seward, having reviewed the case, sees no reason to disturb the judgment—considering that substantial justice was done.

The English mail has been postponed for 36 hours to enable the members of the Chinese Embassy to proceed in the steamer *Travancore*. The delay has been authorised by Sir Thomas Wade on behalf of the Government, so far as regards the departure from contract time; but it is likely that the *Travancore* will still get away from Hongkong on her due date. Homeward steamers nearly always make a long stay there, being allowed too much time on the run down; so the detention, on this occasion, will merely be at Shanghai instead of in the South.—Apart from their desire to get on with their journey, the Envoys quite appreciate, we believe, the advantage of landing calmly from the P. & O. steamer in London, at their own time; instead of being hustled out of a Channel steamer unkempt and unshaven, after possibly a rough passage across the Channel and certainly a long railway journey through France. There is a good deal in first impressions, and there is a great difference between the appearance of a man travel-stained and weary, and a Mandarin carefully dressed in full and proper costume.

The 30th of November is what is popularly termed in the United States "Thanksgiving Day,"—an anniversary which, like that of Christmas in England,

appears to be devoted to the extra consumption of good things, turkey being, however, the *pièce de résistance* instead of roast beef and plum pudding. The observance of this day is a time-honoured institution of New England, during the early days of which it was customary to observe the last Thursday in November as an appropriate occasion on which to offer up thanks for a bountiful harvest and for other blessings attendant on the rising Republic. After a few years, some other States similarly set apart the last Thursday in November of each year for the same purpose. The custom gradually extended until, in 1864, the Rebellion being suppressed, Mr. Seward, being then Secretary of State, suggested to President Lincoln that he proposed to trespass upon the liberty of the people of the United States by asking them, through their Governors, to unite in a National Thanksgiving on a certain day. President Lincoln approved of the suggestion, and issued his first (and last) thanksgiving proclamation; and the Governors without exception also issued a similar one in their respective States. From that time, the custom has become general to observe the day as a national holiday, although not made so by Act of Congress; in legal and commercial circles it is also regarded as a *dies non*. The President now issues an annual proclamation, asking the people to observe the day as a general holiday; and in some of the churches and chapels it is becoming the rule to hold services somewhat after the plan of the Harvest Thanksgivings in Great Britain.

On Sunday next, at the Cathedral, sermons will be preached and collections made in behalf of the Church Missionary Society's work in North China. The Right Rev. Bishop Russell, D.D., will preach in the morning.

Mr. W. F. Mayers, Chinese Secretary to the British Legation, was among the passengers by the *Appin*, for Tientsin, on Saturday morning.

We are informed that Mr. Isaac T. Shepard, late Consul for the United States at Swatow, has received information by telegram that he has been appointed Consul at Hankow, vice Mr. R. M. Johnson.

Liu Si-hung, the associate of Kwoh Sung-tao, the Envoy Extraordinary to Great Britain, arrived day by the China Merchants' Company's steamer *Yehsin*, from Tientsin.

We translate from the *Sin-pao* a code of regulations for the guidance of Envoys to foreign countries, which are said to have been lately sanctioned by the Emperor, at the instance of the Taung-li Yamèn. The term of service of an Envoy is to be three years, which is, we believe, to be the duration of Kwoh's Embassy to England. All Envoys are to receive rank of either the 1st, 2nd or 3rd class. The salary is to be from Tls. 1,200 to Tls. 800 per mensem for senior, and Tls. 700 for assistant-Envoys; and the expenses of the mission are apparently to be paid by the Government. The remittance of all these sums is entrusted to the Inspector-General of Customs.

We understand that marks of favour have been received by several of the foreign employés at the Kiángnan Arsenal. In the Translation department, Mr. Fryer has received the 3rd rank, Mr. Kreyer the 4th, and Mr. Allen the 5th. In the Mechanical department, Mr. Bayley a button of the 4th rank, and Messrs. Allan, Atkinson, Bretschneider, Cowan and Rennie of the 5th. We are also informed that, during his recent visit to Shanghai, the Viceroy presented Messrs. Allan, Rennie, and Bretschneider with silk robes suited to the honor which has now been conferred upon them. There is a difference between the ranks of the literary and mechanical employés. The former have the *hsien* rank while the latter have the *ting-tai* rank. These official ranks seem to have been bestowed in accordance with the length of time in Chinese service; Mr. Fryer's is the highest, therefore, because he has been there longer than any of the others.

A correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes that:—"A new Russian expedition to China has been fitted out, at the instigation of Colonel Pachewalski. The members of this new expedition started from Omak in Siberia, from whence they proceed *via* Semipalatinsk, Kuldecha across the Tian-Tshan, first to the Lob Nor, and then to Thibet, where two years will be spent, on the expiration of which they will also explore the Buraumpootra. The staff consist of Colonel Pachewalski and MM. Powalo, Schweikeroski, and Eklon, besides an escort of ten picked Cossacks. Topographical and astronomical measures are to be taken along the whole line of march, memoranda collected on the ethnography and geography of the country, and doubtful questions solved."—It will be remembered that Colonel Prejavaliski announced in the narrative of his first expedition, that he had found the way open from Lob Nor to Thibet; but that he was prevented from going on by want of supplies. His proposal to make a second effort was mentioned in the preface to his book, and we are glad to have definite news that he is carrying it into effect.

We learn from Indian papers that the Duke of Buckingham, impressed with the impossibility of constructing such a Breakwater at Madras as shall enable that open roadstead to be converted into a safe and commodious harbor for shipping at all times of the year, has conceived the idea of connecting Madras with the port of Colombo by means of railway communication with a steam ferry at Paumben. When the last mail left, His Grace was visiting Ceylon, with the object of enquiring personally into the feasibility of the scheme.

The very exhaustive letters on the subject of the Transit Dues and Lekin Taxation, which were published recently in the *N.-C. Herald* over the signature of "Mercator," have been reprinted by the Chamber of Commerce in pamphlet form, as being of general interest on the subject of foreign trade with China.

We have to acknowledge the *Customs Gazette* for the third quarter of 1876.—The Shanghai returns we have already reviewed, when they were published separately. At those of the other ports we shall take an early opportunity of glancing.

We have received a copy of a new Chinese paper, the *Sin-pao*, whose advent has been announced for some weeks past. It is, we believe, published under the auspices of the Taotai, and its official connection is more clearly shown by the fact that the head of the Lekin office is its official manager. One speciality it affects is the insertion of a few English paragraphs, and we reprint elsewhere its prospectus, and a letter regarding the proposed development of Formosan products, which find place in its first number.

We have received specimen sheets of a new weekly paper which is to be started next month in Yeddo, entitled the *Tokio Times*. It will be conducted by Mr. E. H. House, and, judging from the specimen which has been sent us, promises to be exceedingly well got up.

A correspondent calls attention to the utility of the Shanghai Museum from an educational point of view. "Its value in this respect has been lately shown by the interest in Natural History which has been awakened in various schools. Dr. Macgowan has lately had the children of the Eurasian, Mr. Dyer's, and the Duane Hall Schools, successively round to the Museum, and lectured to them, explaining all the different branches—evidently very much to their interest and gratification."

The September-October number of the *Chinese Recorder* hardly comes up to the average in general interest. J. R.'s history of the "Rise and Progress of the Manjows (Manchus)" is continued; and Mr. Philips gives Part III of his "Zaitun researches." Mr. Kingsmill writes some short "Notes on Marco Polo's route from Khoten to China." The Revd. G. E. Moule gives some "Statistics of the Hangchow Protestant Mission," with a sketch of the rise and progress of Protestant missions in that district. An anonymous paper follows on "What can be done to stimulate native Christians to labour for the salvation of their neighbours?" A. W. D. gives some notes on "A recent visit to some outstations of the China Inland Mission." They are interesting as showing the immense faith of the natives in foreign doctors. A memoir of the late Mr. Hudson, and some Correspondence, complete the volume.

We notice that the steamer *Hanyang* is taken off the berth of the China Merchants' Company's steamers, and we understand that she is to be lengthened amidships to the extent of fifty feet.

The French corvette *Talisman* left this port on Saturday.

H.B.M.'s gunboat *Swinger* arrived on the 23rd ult., and will remain in port during the absence of the *Charybdis*.

We are glad to hear that there is still thought to be a fair chance of saving the *Lapwing*. A breakwater of sandbags is being built round her, to prevent the sea breaking her up in case of a storm; and when that is completed the endeavour will be made to dig her out. She has been completely dismantled and emptied, and will now float in 6 ft. 6 in. of water.

Our Newchwang correspondent reports the wreck of the British bark *Salacia*, which seems to have sprung so bad a leak

through bumping in crossing the bar, that she had to be run ashore on the nearest bank.

The steamer *China*, which arrived yesterday from Hongkong, reports having seen an American barque, the *Milo* from Boston, drifting in the Formosa Channel, about six miles N. by W. of Pyramid Point. Her lower topsails and fore sails were set, the lower topsails down, her rudder was not under control, and apparently there was no person on board. So far as the exterior of the vessel was concerned, everything appeared in good order at a distance of two cable lengths, the *China* did not approach nearer as the *Hailong*, which was a little ahead, had already gone to render assistance. Several of the crew of the *Hailong* boarded her, and when the *China* left the two vessels were about to proceed South, in all probability to Amoy.

The *Foochow Herald* reports the loss of the American schooner *Francis Lewey*, which was run down in the Formosa Channel by the steamer *Leonor*, and some of the crew were unhappily drowned. We have been favoured with the perusal of a private letter, which gives some interesting details of the accident. The *Francis Lewey* was run into on the night of the 19th November, and sank in less than five minutes. Seven of those on board were saved and six drowned; among the latter are the mate and the steward. Captain Lewey himself had a narrow escape. The steamer struck the schooner on the starboard quarter, right on his cabin; and had the point of contact been a few feet farther aft, he would have been killed in his bunk. As it was he was jammed in the after cabin, both doors being fast, and he had to force his way out through the skylight.

The German vessel *Hermine* arrived Wednesday. She left Hamburg on the 29th of May, and therefore has been 184 days on the passage.

Telegrams by the last mail show still more clearly the nature of the crisis which occasioned the recent apprehension of war, and the fall in consols. Turkey had offered an armistice of six months, which would tide over the winter, subject to certain conditions—the cessation apparently of outside assistance to Servia among others; but Servia, backed by Russia, refused to accede. She wanted a short armistice, which would enable her to prepare for a winter campaign which would place the Turks at a disadvantage. A telegram of the 24th October, received by the last mail, said the Turks had agreed to an armistice of six weeks, “renewable in six weeks or two months.” But about that same time they appear to have gained an important victory at Djunis, and soon after to have captured Alexinatz. The telegrams of the 28th October and 1st November are rather confusing, but, taken in connexion with that of the 24th, appear to indicate that Russia hereupon stepped in on behalf of her protégé and imposed an armistice under threat of war, at the moment Turkey was in the full swing of success.—It is satisfactory to learn that the English people are beginning to take a more sane view of things; the

Times says English statesmanship once more presents a united front, treating apparently Mr. Gladstone's continued opposition as unimportant, in view of the support accorded to Lord Derby's policy by other prominent Liberal Statesmen.

Several of the Home papers contain articles on China, with reference both to the Chefoo convention and the Woosung railway. A considerable extension of trade appears to be anticipated from the opening of the new ports. But the *Times* forewarns merchants and manufacturers that “the development of new trade will be a work of time, and hasty efforts to forestall it are likely to result in disappointment, if not disaster.” The *Globe* considers the settlement satisfactory in most respects, but complains that it leaves the murderers of Mr. Margary unpunished. A letter has been written to the *Times* over the signature of “Justum,” which, in virtue of its extreme similarity to an article lately published by Sir Charles Dilke in *Macmillan*, the *L. & C. Express* is probably right in attributing to the same author. It misrepresents and exaggerates the political importance of the affair; and the *Globe* follows in its footsteps. Messrs. Ransomes and Rapier have replied to “Justum” in a sensible and temperate letter which completely answers his objections. The *L. & C. Express* reviewer says that altogether Sir Charles Dilke, as the result of his short visit to China, “has succeeded in producing an amount of plausible misrepresentation such as has rarely been equalled before.”

Our Chefoo correspondent mentions that H.M.S. *Charybdis* arrived there on the morning of the 25th Nov., and left for the Miaotao Islands on the day following, at daylight.

It was stated some time ago that Mr. Tong King-sing had been deputed to visit the coal mines near TIENTSIN. The exploring party have returned to Tientsin, satisfied apparently that the mines can be worked with good results. We hope the Government will be persuaded to take steps to develop them. A correspondent sends us a report of the Tientsin races, which were held on the 16th, 17th and 18th instant.—Floating ice was reported on the 20th in the neighborhood of Taku, and a north-easter was looked for as a possible contingency at any moment.—A correspondent who has lately travelled from Tientsin some 500 li down the Grand Canal, to the borders of Shantung, gives some interesting particulars regarding the extent of the scarcity in the North. He says, “I found but one story all the way—poor crops, great scarcity of food, and dread as the look is cast forwards into the cold winter; though as yet there is very little actual suffering. I was rather surprised at finding so little disturbance in any part of the country. All was as quiet as usual, robberies few, and no riots have occurred of any importance.”—The distress is evidently very great, and will become greater as the winter advances. We are glad, however, to learn that there are prospects of a good crop next season.

A TUNGCHOW correspondent, writing on the 20th Nov., says:—“You will probably have heard of the mob at Mrs. Mateer's,

during Mr. Mateer's absence. All the Presbyterian Mission, except Mrs. Mateer and Mr. Mills' two youngest children, are at Chefoo attending presbytery. Last Thursday a number of soldiers began beating the husband of Mrs. Mateer's amah. On hearing of it Mrs. Mateer sent out her cook to inquire into it. The boys from the school, hearing how things were going, went out to help to rescue the man who had been attacked by six or eight soldiers. The boys were in the majority and did some fighting, capturing one of the soldiers. The Mandarins hearing of it hurried to the spot, brought away the captured soldier, and promised to look into the matter. That night a large body of soldiers stole out of barracks and started to Kwan Yin Tang to wreak vengeance. The Mandarins heard of it, however, and overtook them before they reached their destination. Most of them were punished. Yesterday, while all were gone to Sunday School except one of the students and the cook's wife and child, a party of more than twenty soldiers went and broke open the outer gate, beat the student severely, also the keeper of the garden behind; tore open doors and windows, and broke up things generally, telling the boy that was only the beginning—they would come again. Mr. Crawford hearing of it went over, reaching there just before Mrs. Mateer got home from Sunday School. A Mandarin was already there with his followers, but the guilty ones were gone. Mr. Crawford remained there all night, is still there, and will stay until Mr. Mateer arrives. (He has been sent for.) Report says the soldier who was taken in to Kwan Yin Tang, died yesterday, but we do not believe it. None of the Mandarins have said so during all the discussions that have been going on about it. The Chifu has sent a guard of four men who are now at Mrs. Mateer's. No violence has been offered at the other houses, but we do not know how it will turn out. Some of the people are turning to the old story “now's the time to kill all the Christians,” and some of the Christians are much alarmed. Mr. Crawford is the only foreign gentleman here. We go about without fear, but are rather apprehensive there may be further disturbances. These soldiers have given us a great deal of trouble; they are old rebels turned into Imperial soldiers. The Mandarins seem anxious to keep them in subjection. The Chifu has sent several times to inquire into matters. He sent Mr. Crawford word this morning that the soldiers had been punished, and sent a messenger to examine into the extent of the damage at Kwan Yin Tang. Most of the damage was to the school premises—only one door of Mrs. Mateer's residence was injured.”

A Foochow correspondent, writing on the day the *Europe* left, says:—“A fire broke out this morning about 8 o'clock on the west side of the long bridge, and as I write, noon, it is raging furiously. Without any exaggeration there have been more than 1,000 houses destroyed, and the probability is that many more will succumb before the fire is extinguished. I will send you further particulars by the next opportunity.”

Editorial Selections.**THE CHINESE EMBASSY TO ENGLAND.**

THE despatch of a Chinese Embassy to permanently represent the Emperor of China at the English capital, marks a great change from the early days of our intercourse, when Foreign Envoys were regarded as tribute-bearing barbarians, and the possibility of the Solitary Man condescending to send a representative at all, much less to apologise for a wrong, to the sovereign of a Western State, would have been scouted as monstrous. The improvement of our political relations with China and the extension of our intercourse may be slow, but it is at least steadily continuous. It is only eighty years ago that we read of a Dutch Embassy "brought to the capital like malefactors, treated when there like beggars, and sent back to Canton like mountebanks, to perform the three times three prostrations at all times and before everything their conductors saw fit; these on their part standing by and laughing at their embarrassment in making the evolutions in their tight clothes. They were not allowed a single opportunity to speak about business, which the Chinese never associate with an Embassy, but were entertained with banquets and theatrical shows, and performed many skilful evolutions themselves upon their skates greatly to the Emperor's gratification, and received moreover a present of broken victuals which had not only been honoured by coming from the Emperor's own table, but bore marks of his teeth and good appetite." It is only sixty years since Lord Amherst's Mission was summarily dismissed from the capital without an audience, because the Ambassador would not perform the *kotow*. The wars of 1842 and 1858, after which peace was dictated in, respectively, the Southern and Northern capitals, had progressive effect in persuading the Chinese that the barbarians had at least the power to enforce, if they were not entitled to, respect; and subsequent events have come one after another, slowly, if often unsatisfactorily, to shake still further their conviction of immeasurable superiority. After the massacre of Tientsin, the Peking Government had to send Chung-how on a mission of apology to France. Subsequently they had to admit the Foreign Ministers to an audience, the circumstances of which they did their best to narrow in public estimation, but which still abandoned the *kotow*, and was at least a step towards a recognition of equality. And now, after the Yunnan outrage, they have been required not only to send a Mission of apology to England, but to establish a permanent Embassy at the Court of St. James. Every attempt to repel foreign intercourse has led to its extension; every explosion of intolerance has obliged them to descend one step farther from the

pedestal of exclusivism and superiority upon which they imagined themselves to stand. And this time, the innovation has been a greater one than before; not only is an official, well qualified by his rank and reputation to fill the post, appointed Ambassador to London, but the Rules for the guidance of foreign envoys which we publish elsewhere show that the late memorial of the Tsung-li Yamèn in favour of the principle of foreign embassies, is not meant to remain a dead letter. We have already learned the appointment of Consuls to New York and San Francisco, and the intention to send a Chinese Minister to Washington was also indicated. However unwillingly the Chinese have been persuaded to take these steps, and however unsatisfactory the causes that have led to their propulsion on the forward path, there can be no question that progress is implied. The men who consent to send high Mandarins as Ambassadors to England and America, have come to see things differently from those who guided the counsels of Hienfung, and encouraged him to direct the utter extermination of the barbarian brood. There is very much to be learned yet; but a much clearer appreciation of the relative position of Eastern and Western nations is very evidently dawning upon the more intelligent and influential Chinese Statesmen; and the very steps that are being now taken can hardly fail to lead to further enlightenment.

THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

THE letter from "C. R.," which we publish on another page, is so sublime in its misconceptions and misrepresentations of the Chefoo Convention, that we were half inclined to think, on a first perusal, it must have been written as a satire on the opponents of that document rather than as a sober exposition of the writer's own views. Allowance must, however, be made for the natural irritation of one who, like Balak, has been hoping to hear his enemies cursed, but is astounded on the contrary to hear them blessed altogether. We can quite understand dislike of the Convention; there are several points in it, both of omission and commission, about which there is great difference of opinion; but "C. R." reminds us of a man who persists in looking at the back of a mirror and declaring it has no reflective power.—Still, though we should be loth to believe a dozen people could be found in whose eyes the Convention assumes the form under which "C. R." represents it, he touches on some points which have been much criticised; and, in expressing hostility to the Convention, he unquestionably expresses the feeling of many members of the community. We pass by the delicate suggestion of a deficiency of literary ability in the Chamber of Commerce, as the writer

admits that this assumption was apparently mistaken; neither will we follow him through his miscounting of names and mis-statement of numbers. We will not venture to contradict one evidently so well informed, when he says Sir Thomas Wade had the opportunity of "opening China;" though it is difficult to reconcile this statement with the suggestion that he was possibly instructed to conclude peace at any price, which finds place at the close of the letter. Neither need we seriously combat such a statement as that "Sir Thomas Wade has secured the dignity of his country and obtained redress for urgent grievances, in the opinion of the authors of the address, by the payment of Tls. 200,000;" but we may stay here to note a feature in the Convention which has been amongst the most severely criticised. No one else, we imagine, has entirely overlooked the despatch of a mission of apology to England, the issue of explicit instructions to the Provincial Mandarins to respect the treaty rights of foreigners, or the issue of a proclamation setting forth these rights which is to be posted in every town throughout the Empire. But very many people do regret that monetary compensation should have been named in connexion with Margary's murder, and hold that the British Government should itself have paid whatever proportion of the sum exacted may be allotted for that purpose. There are various outstanding claims of British merchants which could only be met by pecuniary compensation; but the Yunnan outrage was not one into the consideration of which money should have been admitted. There are also very many who feel dissatisfied with the general nature of the political reparation which has been required, and hold that the guilt of Margary's murder should have been fastened upon some individual culprits, and personal punishment for it exacted. We have before explained the difficulty in which this matter was involved; and need only repeat, here, that this is one of the points on which the Convention is blamed by a large number of residents. There are many, on the other hand, who admit this difficulty, who agree that it would have been unsatisfactory to punish mere instruments, men who were simply obeying instructions; and that it was practically impossible to punish individuals, if the instigation proceeded from the Peking Government.

It was probably wise, in view of this difficulty, to pass over the political question in the address which was presented to Sir Thomas Wade on the occasion of his departure. But it was not necessary to avoid all reference to the difference of opinion which prevails regarding the Convention, and which has prevailed regarding Sir Thomas Wade's previous policy. It may be assumed from the signatures appended to an address which recognises the value of

the commercial part of the Convention, that a very influential portion of the mercantile community see great value in these clauses; but there are other signatures absent which imply a clear difference of opinion; and Sir Thomas Wade shewed frankness and good taste in the reference which he made to the existence of differences, and in the light in which he accepted the compliment. The point which has been most severely condemned is that which recognises *tekin*; but it is also a point which has been much misrepresented. There is no relaxation, in the present Convention, of the existing provisions for protecting goods in transit to any portion of the interior. On the contrary, the debated point, whether the word "interior" is to cover coast ports not open by treaty, is interpreted in the affirmative, and it is now clearly asserted that foreign imports are entitled to travel to any part of the Empire, irrespective of ownership, when they have paid 2½ per cent. transit duty at the port of entry and are accompanied by a certificate to that effect. What is admitted, apparently, is that *tekin* may be levied on them when they have reached their destination. We have always held that it was a mistake to make that admission, in words; although we do not believe it was possible to combat it in practice. If we have never hitherto stopped the collection of *tekin* on piece goods within the foreign settlement of Shanghai, we do not see how it is possible to follow and protect the goods when they have passed into Chinese shops in Hangchow or Singan, in Nganking or in Kaifung. It is possible that this clause may yet be disavowed by the other countries having treaties with China, and that an effort will be made to prevent the taxation complained of. We have, however, great doubts of its success; and are persuaded that the matter of greatest importance is to protect the goods from the many exactions to which they are exposed in transit.—Of the value of the new ports as likely to develop the trade in imports, there seems to be little question; and it is likely that the British Government will consider this one of the most important objects in a commercial treaty. The interests it will chiefly regard are those of the five million operatives of Lancashire and Yorkshire.—We have not pretended to follow "C. R." seriatim through the arguments by which he proves to his own satisfaction that the treaty is retrogressive in every other respect. It might be objected that the British Government is probably not yet prepared to allow the Chinese to tax opium out of the market, and that the Chinese Government appreciates too highly the large revenue it yields, to wish altogether to kill the goose. It might also be remembered that, however desirable may be a reduction of taxation on produce coming down from the interior, the British Government is also not prepared to impose upon the

Chinese Government a system of taxation of its own devising, except in so far as regards its own subjects. Produce bought by British merchants for export is entitled to pay no more than 2½ per cent. on its way to the port of outlet; and that is probably all that was ever intended. Unless we are prepared to undertake the Government of China, which we presumably are not, and which probably other nations might demur to our doing, it is not easy to introduce sweeping financial reforms of the nature indicated, or to put in practise such an extensive operation as "opening up the country" appears to assume in the minds of some who use the term.

THE TRADE OF KIUNGCHOW.

We have endeavoured to show, in a former article, that the port of Kiungchow is not difficult of access as it has been represented to be, nor are the local merchants so poor as they have been described. On the contrary, the port is easily accessible by sea, is conveniently situated as an emporium of trade for Hainan, and the native merchants seem men of considerable means and intelligence. The port does not, however, depend altogether on the island of Hainan, but bids fair to play an important part in the trade of the Leichow peninsula. And here, at the outset, we protest against the word "Hoihow," which threatens to creep into use instead of the official name of Kiungchow. There is no such place as Hoihow known to the Hainanese. The native pronunciation of the name of the place where foreigners actually live tallies with the mandarin, which is Haikow (海口), but we do not see why the port should be called by any other than the treaty name of Kiungchow, the capital, which is only four miles distant. The town of Chefoo is on the opposite side of the bay to the foreign Settlement, which is really Yentai; but the official name of Chefoo is always used. The place known all over China and elsewhere among foreigners as Newchwang is really Yingtzu, and is thirty miles distant from the real city of Newchwang. Yet the name Yingtzu is hardly known except to residents there, although the distance from Newchwang proper and the fact that it is the real local name might have rendered its use unobjectionable. And yet "Hoihow," which no Hainanese ever heard of, is coming into use; although Kiungchow, the treaty port, is only half an hour's walk distant. We might almost as well call the port of Shanghai, "Hongkew" or "Yang-king-pang."—This, however, is by the way. It is almost surprising, after the way in which the Hongkong papers decried the place at the outset, that it was not altogether extinguished. Now that the Hongkong people have Pakhoi, for which they were anxious to exchange Kiungchow, also opened, they will

perhaps view the latter with more kindly eyes.

People at Kiungchow appear to think the opening of Pakhoi will benefit their own port. There will be an increase in the movement of steamers, and one place will help the other. Steamers will call at both, and will probably pick up a good freight between the two. The newly opened port of Haiphong, in Tonquin, has certainly been an assistance to Kiungchow; a reference to the table which we published last week will show that, out of twenty-three steamers which entered in the July-September quarter, five were from Haiphong, and four cleared for that place during the same period. Pakhoi is as far from Kiungchow as Wuhu from Chinkeang, and it has a large district of its own without interfering with Hainan or with the Leichow peninsula.

Just opposite Kiungchow, about ten miles distant across the strait, is the town of Hai-an, which is the shipping dépôt for the sugar produced on the peninsula; and which will probably form a valuable feeder to the Hainan port. It has been suggested indeed that it would be well to have the place opened as a sort of dependency of Kiungchow, as Keelung is of Tamsui in Formosa, or Takow of Taiwan; so that steamers could pick up the sugar at once, and the expense, delay, and risk of bringing it across the strait be avoided. A correspondent who has lately visited the place, observed "a number of solid, well built, respectable godowns—though, the 'sugar season' being over, they were closed, and the merchants had retired to Hsü-wen, a short distance inland, where they have their houses and headquarters." Business will be resumed again at Hai-an about the end of December. There is deep water very near the shore, but no harbour, so that steamers could only take in cargo in fine weather. However, it is only an hour's steaming from Kiungchow, so they could easily decide when leaving the latter port, whether or not it was useful to call there or whether they would go on directly to Hongkong. It is also assumed that the people of the peninsula would be larger purchasers of goods if these were supplied to them at Hai-an, instead of having to be sent for across the sea to Kiungchow. However this may be, the trade of the Leichow peninsula, as we have said before, promises to be an important factor in that of Kiungchow; and all experience is going to show that the latter will assume a position of some importance in the chain of ports which have been, and are being, opened along the Southern coast from Hongkong to Haiphong.

REVIEW.

THE CHINA REVIEW: Sept.-Oct., 1876. China Mail Office, Hongkong.

The number opens with a further chapter of Mr. Watters' "Essays on the Chinese Language;" dealing this time, however,

with signs and gestures. It is undoubtedly rather straining the sense of the word "language" to make it include bodily movements; but as these come within the scope of Mr. Watters' design, we need not be too particular about the precise sense of a word which, in a metaphorical sense, has been defined to "embrace every mode of communication by which facts can be made known, sentiments or passions expressed, or emotions excited." No one who has lived in China can have failed to observe that the natives use gesture very largely in their ordinary intercourse—from the man fairly dancing and jumping with rage, down to one calmly explaining a misunderstood word by writing the character in the air—"from the gesticulations of a cheated coolie or an offended matron," to the projected hand of the Canton boy chaffing his fellow—we see dumb show in use at every turn, as we walk through the streets. Mr. Watters has been at pains to enumerate a number of gestures and signs which are used to supplement ordinary language in every phase of intercourse, and gives curious explanations of many which might seem at first glance merely ape-like movements. For instance—

"To rub the cheeks violently with the sides of the two fore-fingers is a very angry gesture used by women. The action typifies the scraping off the white powder from her face by the woman to whom the gesture is directed. It means that she is past all decency—a barefaced shameless creature."

And again:—

If anyone be mentioned as having been very ill, and it is asked whether he is better or not, the answer that he is dead is made by simply bending the forefinger into the form of a hook. This is one of the many expedients to which the Chinese resort in order to avoid the use of the dread name of death. The gesture, which is almost identical with that already mentioned as denoting nine, is not in this case, however, a natural one. It is derived from the mode of procedure of clerks and secretaries, who are wont to put a small hook-like mark at the side of a character which is superfluous or from some other reason is to be left out. So the hooked finger denotes that the person of whom it is used has ceased to be of service in this world, that he is literally a *dead letter*.

Dr. Dennys contributes the last chapter of the interesting series which he has been writing on the subject of Folk-lore, and we presume we shall now very shortly have the whole published in a complete form. He has contributed not a little to exhibit the inner life and mode of thought of the people, and the book will form an interesting record. The present paper is devoted to "Fables and Proverbial Lore." The literati, we are told, "affect to despise fables in the abstract as only fit for the perusal of women and children, though they do not hesitate to employ them at times with considerable effect. One cause of the supercilious attitude thus assumed is, very probably, that the only known collections in the language are translations from Sanscrit Buddhistic sources, and hence exotic to Chinese thought."—Another reason suggested for the dearth of this kind of literature is that "the officials have a wholesome dread of the satire which a fable may point, and it is more than probable that any popular collection of the sort would bring its authors and

publishers to trouble." Still, fables there are, of various origin, of which Dr. Dennys quotes various samples. A curious one illustrates the saying: "To offer a white pig to the Emperor," which is equivalent to our "carrying coals to Newcastle."

Pigs in Corea, it avers, are generally black; but a white one having once made its appearance, the king thought it worth offering to the Chinese Emperor, and accordingly sent ambassadors to present it. When they reached Peking, however, so many white pigs were to be seen that the ambassadors saw it would be ridiculous to carry out their mission.

But if it is deficient in collections of fables, Chinese literature abounds with proverbial lore; and Dr. Dennys notes a number of cases of curious similarity between sayings used in the West and the East to express the same idea. Our readers will not have forgotten the collection of Chinese proverbs made some years ago by the Rev. Mr. Scarborough, whose work we reviewed at the time; and in dealing with the subject of comparison Dr. Dennys acknowledges his indebtedness to that compilation. For instance our "Much cry and little wool" is expressed in Chinese—"It thunders loudly and rains very little." Our "Too many cooks spoil the broth" becomes "A thousand artisans a thousand plans." Our "All roads lead to Rome" has a literal counterpart, the word Peking alone being substituted for that of Rome. "Strike while the iron is hot" is another instance of word for word agreement. We have not space to follow Dr. Dennys through the numerous instances which he gives of a similar accord; and which, to quote his own words:—

Show how striking are the agreements on certain well-defined subjects, and, it is hoped, support the general principle laid down in these pages that the Chinese derive a good deal of their thought from sources similar to our own. It may well be that proverbs relating to temporal welfare only, spring up spontaneously and independently in each country. But what are we to make of the monotheistic spirit pervading the numerous sayings in which the "Heaven" of the Chinese answers to the "God" of Christian Europe, or the Jehovah of the chosen race? Is this too the spontaneous invention of an isolated people, or is it the surviving trace of a long-forgotten worship, when the ancestors of the Chinaman and the Semite worshipped at the same shrine? This is not the place to discuss such a question, but it nevertheless suggests itself, and is worth a more careful investigation than has yet been accorded to it by the enthusiastic champions of *Shang-ti* and *Shên*.

Mr. Playfair contributes a very concise but curious account of the manners and customs of various tribes of Miao-tze, derived from Chinese sources. We have only space to note one or two striking peculiarities. On a death happening among the Hua-Miao, "oxen are slaughtered and relations invited from far and near. They gamble with wine, sit in a circle, and 'wake' the corpse with much weeping and lamentation."—The description of the armour of the Chiu-ku-miao is curious:—

The crown of the head is protected by an iron helmet, which leaves the back of the head exposed. On the shoulders they wear two pieces of hammered iron armour, of considerable weight, which act as a face-guard. Their body

armour covers the whole of the back and the chest. In addition they wear iron chain mail, covering the entire body and weighing about 30 catties; they have the appearance of being enclosed in a cage. Their legs are cased in iron greaves of great strength. They carry in the left hand a wooden shield, in the right a sharp-edged spear; when hunting they run like the wind.

A custom related of the Tsai Chai makes rather strong demands on our credulity. "During life, husband and wife, though living in the same house never speak to one another, and should the husband die the wife is buried alive with him, unless, as frequently happens, she be forcibly rescued by her own family." The paper is accompanied by a sketch map of the districts of Yunnan and Kweichow which the tribes inhabit.

Dr. Bretschneider contributes a chapter on "Chinese intercourse with the countries of Central and Western Asia in the fifteenth century," which contains much curious information.—The Reviews comprise a severe criticism of Canon MacClatchie's translation of the *Yih-king*, and an appreciative notice of Mr. Chalmers' work "The Question of terms of simplified." Brief notices of several other works conclude an interesting volume.

Outports.

NEUCHWANG.

A correspondent writes from Newchwang under date 16th November:—By the S. S. *Shanse*, on the 14th instant, Captain Man, Commissioner of Customs, left on his way to England. There was quite an ovation offered to him as he went on board the *Shanse* and afterwards steamed out of the harbour. All Newchwang seemed to have turned out on the bund for the occasion. The ladies were there in great force, and the energy with which they waved handkerchiefs did them credit. There was besides a salute of three guns, and no one knows how many tens of thousands of crackers were consumed in token of the regard which the Chinese have for our late Commissioner. Indeed Newchwang, generally fortunate in its Commissioners, has never had a more popular resident. Every one wishes Captain Man may enjoy a happy holiday in England.

TIENTSIN.

Conflicting accounts have been, for some time past, coming to our ears concerning the amount of suffering among the country people, or likely to be endured by them during the coming winter. The facts, as gathered by several gentlemen who have been travelling in different parts of the country, seem to be these.

There has been great unevenness in the crops in different localities, varying as the rains have fallen in greater or less abundance. The range of variation in the yield of the autumn crops has been very great—from 3-10ths to 8-10ths, according to the statements of the Chinese. This does not include the wheat crop, which was almost a total failure.

The best yield has been from the small millet, the great dependence of the common people. The large millet or *kaoliang*, and the Indian corn were attacked while in the milky state by worms, and seriously injured. Beans, cotton, and sweet potatoes fall considerably below the average yield.

The people are resorting to all sorts of economical shifts to save their small

supply of winter food. Roots and leaves of trees are cooked with the grain, which, in many cases, is not separated from the husks or chaff. And the gravest fears are expressed as to the amount of suffering the winter is likely to witness. In some sections, the young men are said to be going away in search of something to do and to eat, leaving the little grown for those who cannot go.

Many are seeking employment, and reduced to beggary on the streets of Tientsin, more labourers having come in than there is labour to do. To-day, a man carrying a babe, and having a little boy, tried to force the little fellow's hand into mine as I was passing along the street, saying "I'll give you the child, give you the child." Great quantities of grain have come, and are still coming to Tientsin, but the very poor are unable to buy a sufficiency even here, much less in the interior, and the supply scarcely reaches to the more distant parts.

The wheat sown for next year's harvesting has come up well, and looks very promising. Some rain, and a little snow in some parts has so moistened the ground that it is growing finely, and promises a good crop. A large amount has been sown.

Mr Liu, the assistant or second Ambassador to England, leaves for Shanghai on the China Merchants' steamer *Yehsin* to-morrow morning.

We hear that Mr. Tong King-sing and Mr. Chen Lai-sun, accompanied by one or two foreign gentlemen, recently visited the coal mines N.E. of this, and are satisfied that they can be successfully worked, and with good results as regards the quality and price of the coal. It is to be hoped that something may be done soon.

The weather continues fine, and there are, as yet, no indications of a close of navigation, beyond the freezing of the ponds on the plain.

18th Nov.

The *Alpha* gunboat reached this place this morning, and after steaming up past the foreign Settlement as far as the Custom House, dropped to her moorings some distance down, where the Chinese gunboats usually lie, below the foreign shipping and on the opposite side of the river. Her sister *Beta* has not yet put in an appearance. It is surmised that she may have gone to the assistance of H. M. S. *Lapwing*, which is known to be ashore somewhere in Hope Sound.

We regret to record the departure of the Russian Consul, C. Bismarck, Esq., from this place recently. He goes to Amoy. He was known as a close student, and was already taking rank as a sinologue.

—Weather continues fine.

20th Nov.

CHEFOO.

H.M.S. *Mosquito*, Lieut. W. H. Paul, R.N., arrived this morning from the Miao-tao Islands with despatches, and reports that the *Lapwing* still remains on the beach, broadside on, and admitting water at high tide. The machinery had all been removed, and the boilers were the only thing remaining on board. The officers and crew are on shore in Chinese houses. H.M.S. *Frolic* was near the wreck, but had not been able to tow her off. Great complaints are made of the negligence of the Chinese authorities, as they have rendered no assistance, though requested officially to do so by Mr. Geo. Jamieson, H.B.M. Acting-Consul at Chefoo, who went to the scene of the disaster, and who has returned in the *Mosquito*. Several robberies by natives had occurred, and the thieves had been punished in presence of the Ti-pao. One of them has been brought here, and is to be delivered to the Taotai to be dealt with. H.B.M.S. *Charybdis* is expected here daily to remove the guns,

ammunition, gear, machinery, stores, and boilers, and to take them to Hongkong with the officers and crew, 105 in all, of the wrecked *Lapwing*.

20th Nov.

SOOCHOW.

The Fu-tai has issued a proclamation, setting forth the text and the details of the Chefoo Conference, and giving in full the history of the Margary affair. He sets forth the advantages of commerce with foreign powers, that China is at peace with them, and that foreigners must be treated with respect and kindness. It is many times the usual length, and is posted in all prominent places. All say it is everything that could be desired.

For ten days there have been frequent fires—the people all say daily. Before the rain it might have been accounted for by everything being so dry. There was a large fire yesterday at 4 a.m.; another this afternoon, which is not yet fully extinguished. Near the city, outside the West Gate, are limekilns. The other night there was a conflagration which illuminated the heavens. Seven of their great stacks of straw were burnt, valued at several hundred dollars.

One of the finest sections between the Yang-tze and the Tsiang-tang rivers, is the country directly east of the city of Huchow. Besides many places of considerable size, there are three large market towns, each of a population of 50,000, ten miles from each other, forming a triangle—**烏村** Wu-tsen, **南尋** Nan-tsin, and **雙林** Sang-lin. Besides being in the centre of the silk district, they have a large trade in hogs, sheep, potatoes, &c. At this time trade is very brisk. In the mornings all the country people come in to buy a few ounces of fish, a little oil, a few cash worth of vegetables, &c., so the streets are thronged.

Travelling on the Grand Canal, one sees improvement. A good tow-path has been put in repair; new and beautiful bridges are built which would be an ornament to any country.

21st Nov.

AMOY.

A correspondent at Amoy writes there is no news at the port. He says—"A gigantic picnic on St. Andrew's Day, a Bachelor's Ball looming in the offing, a performance in the Theatre in the first week of December, and a Calico Fancy Dress Ball after Christmas. *Voila tout.*" We should have thought that such a list of gaieties, taken together with festivities lately indulged in, was a pretty fair programme for a small community; but either the Amoyites are getting insatiable, or our correspondent is dissatisfied even with the pace at Amoy. It may safely be said, we should think, that the residents at Koolangsoo form the most lively community on the Coast.

The *Glengyle* left Amoy on the 16th, with tea for New York, taking Chinese passengers as far as Singapore: she was very full. The *Hornet* was expected daily, and the Admiral on the 1st prox. It is understood, though not officially announced, that Mr. Alabaster goes to Ningpo. Mr. Watters, of Takow, goes home on medical certificate. Mr. Pedder again takes the Consulate at Amoy, and Mr. Sinclair again goes to Foochow.—*China Mail*.

FOOCHOW.

Letters have been received at this port announcing the opening of new coal-mines in the districts North of the Tai-wan (Formosa.) Sometime ago, Shen Pao-chen, the former Governor of this province,

applied to the Emperor for permission to work these mines, and received the Imperial authority. The Tsung-li Yamen then deputed some foreign mining engineers to go and inspect the proposed coal-fields, and authorised them to purchase the necessary plant; this has now arrived, and the engineers are returning and will at once proceed to erect the requisite buildings. We also hear that Ting Jih-chang has suggested to the Government the advisability of appointing Yeh Wen-lang, Expectant-Taotai of Canton, as overseer of these mining-works in Formosa. This officer was formerly manager of the arsenal at Foochow. Ting Fu-tai is also desirous that Yeh should be sent to report upon the sulphur, petroleum, camphor, and tea-plants which are believed to exist in the southern part of the Island. If these four things are found to exist, it is intended to take measures for turning them to good account.—*Sin-pao*.

HONGKONG.

The *China Mail* learns that a prospectus for the formation of another Marine Insurance Company by the Chinese will be shortly issued. The one started under the auspices of the China Merchants' Steamship Company prospers so well that it is thought a sufficiently lucrative business can be obtained for an additional company.—Jurors summoned for service at the Criminal Sessions are congratulated that there is only one case on the calendar. This speaks well for the tranquility of the Colony.—The Chinese corvette *Yang Woo* is recommended to moderate her saluting charges, which have been causing serious damage to glass and plaster in her neighbourhood.—The *Mail* learns that Thomas Peabody is no longer master of the American barque *C. O. Whitmore*. A new crew was shipped on board that vessel on the 16th.—The same paper remarks that amongst the passengers who have arrived and departed by the *Arratoon Apar*, is the name of the Armenian Prelate, Archbishop Gregoris. The Right Reverend gentleman has come on to Hongkong as a traveller, to know and see something more of the Chinese and Chinese cities than he has done in Penang and Singapore. The few Armenian residents at Hongkong possessing no special place of worship, the Prelate was unable to hold any service, but he read prayers (of course, in the Armenian language), over the grave of S. A. Seth at the Protestant Cemetery, as the tombstone was being put up. The Right Reverend Father, in his full robe, and with a hat of a peak shape, presented a sight never before seen in this part of the world. Though an Archbishop, under whose see are the Armenian churches in India and Persia, he is only 42 years old, and has made a most favourable impression on his few resident countrymen, to whom he made a pleasant address on Sunday last at the residence of Mr. C. P. Chater.—In acknowledging a formal report of the proceedings at the recent meeting regarding the *C. O. Whitmore* case, the Colonial Secretary says the Governor has already communicated with the Secretary of State on this subject, and that he will readily transmit the Report of the proceedings to His Lordship, accompanying his letter with an expression of his own hearty concurrence in the general views of the meeting.—The *C. O. Whitmore* left on the 20th for Manila, followed by the U.S.S. *Kearsarge*.—A meeting of residents interested in horticulture was held on the 18th, when the following resolution was carried:—"That a General meeting of all residents interested in horticulture be called on the 23rd Nov., to discuss the formation of a Horticultural Society and to arrange details of the Annual Flower Show to be held in February next."—Only 1 inch of rain fell in Hongkong during the

month of October, as compared with 3.25 in last year.—The visit of the Chinese corvette *Yang Woo* to Hongkong appears to have been made the occasion of much interchange of official amenities.—On the 16th, Captain Percy Luxmore, C.B., R.N., in command of the corvette, and the Chinese Admiral on board that vessel, paid a visit to H.M.S. *Victor Emanuel*, and received a salute. On the 17th, His Excellency the Governor paid a visit to the *Yang Woo*, and was received with a salute. Subsequently Rear-Admiral Rowley Lambert, C.B., was saluted by the corvette, and the salute was returned.—The *Narcissus* was undocked on the 17th, and steamed into harbour to her moorings.—The *Daily Press* says that at the charge-room of the Hongkong Police Court, on the 15th, two European ladies appeared to complain of the loss of a child, a little girl of eight months. It appears the ladies are new arrivals in the colony, and engaged an amah here. One of the ladies sent the amah with her child to the Gardens at an early hour the previous morning, and up to late in the evening she had not returned, and they were afraid the child has been stolen. Another number of the *China Punch* was to be issued on the 22nd. The Amateur Dramatic Society of 28th Regiment gave a performance on the 20th, and the Hongkong A.D.C. are to give a third representation of "The Field of the Cloth of Gold."—Bishop Burdon has invited the clergy and laity of Hongkong to unite in public and private intercession for Christian missions, on St. Andrew's day.

MACAO.

Macao is in a fresh fright. The *Independe* of the 17th ult., gives currency to a rumour that the mandarins design stopping the Waiwing Lottery and Fantan Gambling, from whence is derived the chief portion of the revenue of the colony, by setting fire to different places in the Bazaar. The monopolists of the above farms have, it says, removed the funds in money and bank-notes to a place of greater security. The Governor has also, it is stated, taken some precautions, some guns of heavy calibre having been removed to the Monte Fort. It would seem from these statements that the people of Macao are really scared by a report which will, in all probability, prove utterly without foundation.—It is rumoured that a private telegram has been received in Macao stating that the newly appointed Governor and Secretary, Senhor Carlos Eugenio da Silva and Senhor Guimaraes, left Lisbon for that Colony on the 6th inst. The new Governor is said to be a cousin of ex-Governor San Januario, and Senhor Guimaraes was formerly commander of the gunboat *Camoens*.—*Daily Press*.

NAGASAKI.

The *Rising Sun* says business in Nagasaki is fearfully dull. On all sides there are complaints, and the depression in tea business is something alarming. Indeed, it is understood merchants cannot now realise except at great sacrifice, and those best informed are the staunchest in prophesying a panic next year. In no former year has the tea trade been so unremunerative, and the prospect of any improvement is very remote.—On the morning of the 17th ult., Nagasaki experienced a short but severe shock of earthquake. It lasted about five seconds.—The *Cosmopolitan Press*, in describing the new dock at Tategami, says it will be capable of receiving the largest ship afloat. The following are the dimensions and other particulars:—

Extreme length of Dock, 460 feet.	
Depth " " " 30 " 4 inches.	
Interior " " " 103 "	
Breadth of Lock, 89 "	
Shallowest part at Lock " " " }	at high
sill, " " " " 28 " " "	water.
Width of flooring, " " " 34 "	

40,000 cubic metres have been excavated, and 20,000 superior large granite stones will be used in the construction. When flooded the dock will contain 26,000 tons of water, which will be pumped out in 8 hours by four centrifugal pumps worked by two engines now being constructed at the Akenoura works. The dock was commenced in March, 1874, and is expected to be finished in October, 1877. The last thing will be the deepening of the entrance for which arrangements are already completed.—No disturbances are reported in any part of the Empire, since the date of last publication.—The *Rising Sun* says the Japanese are exulting over the agricultural prospects throughout the country. This year's harvest will, according to those best informed, out-rival that of any former year. According to custom, Thursday, the 23rd ult., was kept as a Holiday or "Thanksgiving day." It is unnecessary to state that the natives indulged freely in their favorite sake beverage.—Mariners must have fared badly throughout the past week. Strong gales have been almost continuous, and disasters are feared. The Russian gunboat, which left for Shanghai on Tuesday, was obliged to put back the following day owing to heavy weather.—At 2.50 a.m. on the 24th ult., a fire broke out in the stables attached to the soldiers temporary quarters at Kumamoto. Two camps were destroyed. The fire originated in the careless use of a lamp by one of the night sentries.

The *Cosmopolitan Press* learns from a Japanese informant that over 180 of the Shizoku of Fukuoka, Akizuki and Kumamoto committed *hara-kiri*. All these were young men above the age of 15 years, only a few having reached the age of 30. In one instance that he witnessed of this extraordinary madness the suicide displayed the most unparalleled *sang-froid* and originality; he seated himself and grasping his sword at both ends, raising it over his head, with one effort cut his head clean off which rolled upon the floor!

HIOGO.

The *News* says since its last publication the rumors about the disturbances in the West have been almost nil, everyone accepting the fact of the arrest of the insurgent leader Mayebara as practically the conclusion of all hostilities on any important scale. It is understood that part, at any rate, of the soldiers who were sent down are already on their way back.—The last Yacht Race of the season was finished on the 11th ult., by the second—and in this case, final—victory of the *Matador*.—A cricket match, "Eleven v. Twenty-two," was played on the 11th, resulting in an easy victory for the eleven, who, on time being called, won by three wickets and 90 runs. Only one innings was played on each side, the twenty-two scoring but 41, the sheet showing no fewer than fourteen "ducks' eggs," and only one double figure, 10! The nine of the eleven who batted, made 131.—The native papers published in this district continue to give minor details respecting the Kumamoto outbreak, but these contain nothing of importance, and it is clear the outbreak has been suppressed.—The *Kobé Shimbun* styles it an outrage, and says,—"It appears to have been committed without any attempt at stratagem, other malcontents not being agreed upon a joint rising. Those Akizuki, Choshu and Kokura men have followed suit, and there seems to be a want of cohesion in the movement. This

has kept the hands of the Imperial troops full, but makes the work of punishment more easy. There may be 100,000 of the rebels, but they have neither camp, fort, castle, nor provisions, and they can do nothing but run in different directions. If the Kumamoto rebels had had a proper scheme, they would have destroyed the telegraph wires and then marched to Oshima and Takahashi, and stopped the steamers."

The *News* says the British ship *Mary Fraser*, 1,228 tons, bound from Yokohama to Shimonoseki to load rice, put in to Hiogo, on the 18th ult., through stress of weather, and went on again on the 20th. She will be the first foreign sailing vessel which in these latter days has gone into Shimonoseki in the ordinary course of peaceful business. News was received on the 21st, that the *Mary Fraser* was in a critical position, having missed stays while beating through Akashi Straits and had to cast anchor. The Captain, who returned to Hiogo for assistance, reports her lying at anchor about twenty fathoms off a lee shore four or five miles the other side of Awaji light. H.B.M.S. *Sylvia* immediately got up steam and proceeded to her assistance.

YOKOHAMA.

The *Japan Mail* says—"The rebellion may be regarded as effectually put down. Mayebara and most of the ringleaders have been taken, and the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* reports that the Commissary of the Akidzuki insurgents was captured at Kokura. On examination he divulged the facts that the outbreak was planned by Mayebara in the spring of this year, and the *samurai* of Akidzuki, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto, together with some of those from Tokio and the province of Etchigo, were invited to join in a movement against the Government to take place on the 26th and 27th of October. But the Kumamoto men acted with too much precipitation and thus disorganized the plans of the other rebels."

Both the *Gazette* and *Herald* give confirmatory intelligence. A number of the principal leaders have been captured; the main body seems to have been split up into wandering parties, who are being hotly pursued by the Government soldiers and police, and many of the insurgents have, it is said, committed suicide.—The telegraph lines have been re-opened for the transmission of ordinary messages, and this, says the *Herald*, shows that the authorities think that matters are quieting down.

The *Gazette* contains an account of a destructive fire that happened on the night of the 7th ult., at Kanagawa. From 1,250 to 1,500 houses were destroyed.—The wreck of the gunboat *Ungyo-kuan* is confirmed. During very heavy weather, she tried to made the harbour of Kutsu-ura, but was too far to leeward, and was driven towards the island of Oshima at the entrance to the Ki-i channel. When about twenty-six miles northward of that island, and when under only two reefed topsails and a reefed foresail, her rudder was carried away, and she was borne by the wind and sea towards the coast of Nippon, where she was thrown ashore at a spot known as Atawa-mura. Here she now lies beam on to the sea, embedded in loose shingle only fifty feet from the shore. The sea which lodged her where she is must have been a tremendous one. Eight officers and fifteen of the crew were washed overboard and drowned by that sea, or another which struck her just previously. These lives, twenty-three in all, are the only ones lost. The Captain was saved and is staying by the wreck.—Everything but the hull will be saved.—A red-glass foundry, which was lately established at Shinagawa by a Satsuma man is now very busy casting glass for

ships' side lights by order of the *Kaigunsho*.—The *Mainichi Shimbun* says three gentlemen, namely, Messrs. Shibusawa, Masuda and Hara, will leave shortly for Italy, taking 500,000 or 600,000 silk-worms' egg cards with them.—According to the *Akebono Shimbun*, the provinces of Kaga and Yechiu, now forming part of the Ishikawa ken, have suffered considerably from inundations. The peasants are reduced to great misery, and have addressed a petition to the Government.—The *Hochi Shimbun* says the designs of the two frigates which have been lately ordered in Europe were laid before the Council of State some days ago.

The *Japan Mail* says the native Press has discussed the late insurrection with much seriousness and, in some cases, to excellent purpose. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of the 15th ult. has an article dwelling on the want of prudence shown by the Government in ordering the Kumamoto men to wear their hair in foreign fashion so soon after depriving them of their swords—precisely the position the *Mail* argued last week. The *Hochi Shimbun* has shown, in an excellent article, that the various outbreaks which have occurred since the Restoration have never been led by men who had more than their own or purely sectional interests at heart. Not one of them has ever pleaded the cause of the mass of the people, whose lot is harder than that of the samurai. This class is as selfish as it is turbulent, and it is very gratifying to see how vain its late effort has been to defy the authority of the Government.—So far as a foreigner can judge, there has been a marked improvement of late in the whole tone of the native press, and yet it has been announced this week not only that the editors of five of the principal journals of the capital have been taken before the authorities for violation of the Press-laws, but that measures of greater stringency are in contemplation for the repression of public opinion in the newspapers. On the other hand, it has been announced that all the public departments are to be provided with newspapers at the expense of the state, and there is so much contradiction in all this, that it is impossible to infer with any certainty whether the Government is really relaxing its attitude on this most serious question. Assuredly it will do very ill to shut down the valve more tightly than at present. It is strong. It has put down an insurrection in ten days which might have become formidable, and the mind of the country is growing so rapidly that any increased severity in a measure which has already been carried beyond the verge of prudence, cannot but be extremely dangerous.

The *Herald* draws attention to the fact that during the recent insurrection the Satsuma clan remained perfectly quiet, and, translating from the *Choya Shimbun*, states "that the Kencho of Kagoshima has been instructed that in that particular Ken the pensions of the shizoku shall remain as they were before, and that consequently they will be excused the enforced acceptance of capitalization bonds." This, says the *Herald*, is an ominous sign; the smouldering members of the insurrection are not quite put out before the Mikado's Government has to settle with the Satsuma clan, and pay it for its neutrality during the struggle; the existence of an *imperium in imperio* seems to be made more and more manifest.—Mr. Okubo, editor of the *Choya Shimbun*, appears to have already suffered for his temerity in calling public attention to the action of the Government in this matter. According to the official organ, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, Mr. Okubo was sentenced on the 18th instant to three months' imprisonment and fined yen 20 for transgressing the press regulations in the article No. 919, which appeared lately in his paper.—

Notwithstanding the failure of former attempts to establish foreign newspapers in Tokio, it is announced that another will be started at the beginning of the new year to be called the *Tokio Times*. It is to be edited by a gentleman "of much experience and ability as a writer, who has made his mark in literature."—The *Herald* says it would appear that the *Ostasiatische Zeitung* has again vanished from the scene, as its editor, Mr. Egmont Sutor, has left for San Francisco.—The *Hochi Shimbun* says the service rendered by the telegraphic lines during the late insurrection have been so obvious that the Government has decided to establish a telegraphic station at all the barracks of the Imperial garrisons, which will hereafter be connected with the capital.

A submarine telegraphic cable is to be laid between Iro-o-Saki, on the northern shore of the island of Sikok, and Shibukawa, in the province of Bizen, Niphon, on the opposite shore of the Inland Sea, immediately to the westward of Cone Island (a place well known to navigators, the distance across being about six miles).—The *Akebono Shimbun* states that the Naval Department is at present engaged in sounding the sea at a place 3 ri distant from Yokohama, where a fort will be erected for the defence of the coast and protection of the harbour. The plans have already been submitted to the War Department.—The seven steamers of the Mitsui Bishi Co., which have been chartered by Government during the Kumamoto insurrection, have returned to Yokohama, their services not being wanted any further.—The funeral service in honor of Messrs. Taneda, Oshima, Takahashi, and the officers and soldiers killed during the rebellion of Kumamoto, took place on the 9th instant, when their bodies were buried near Shokonsha.—The *Hochi Shimbun* says a grain merchant has been granted the privilege of importing and sowing cereals in the Bonin Islands.—The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says the province of Owari is renowned for its sake distilleries, the products of which are sent every year throughout Japan. Mr. Yamamoto, the most important distiller of Nagoya, has thought of exporting sake to China, and consequently on the 31st ult. he started for Shanghai, accompanied by 24 manufacturers and Mr. Osaki, a Chinese interpreter, and taking with him 3,500 casks of sake, which he expects to sell advantageously.

The *Gazette* says the village of Mila in the province of Bushu was almost entirely destroyed by fire on the 14th ult. The village comprised three hundred and fifty dwellings, of which three hundred and twenty were destroyed.—In its Nippon Notes, the same paper says public telegraphic communication with Kumamoto was re-opened on the 7th ult.—The Nagasaki branch office of the M.B.M.S.S. Co. has opened a new line between Nagasaki and the harbour of Fusan, Corea. The *Naniwa-maru* will ply once a month between the ports.—Mr. Kondo, Consul in Fusan, Corea, has left for his post.—A telegram from Shimane to the Home Department on the 11th ult. states that Mayebara has petitioned to be punished after being allowed audience with His Majesty the Mikado in Tokio. The reply from the Home Department was that the prayer of his petition would not be granted.—Some daring robbers entered the palace of Kiyoto on the night of the 4th inst. and stole from the Seiriden hall, a quantity of manuscripts which were written by the ancestors of the Mikado.—A heavy storm visited the city of Kanazawa, Kaga, on the 7th ult. Many houses were broken to pieces, and about sixty tall trees on the road side of Morishita were blown down. Three lives were lost.

Peking Gazette.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

Nov. 1st.—(1) A decree, in answer to a memorial from the high authorities of Yunnan, who have denounced a batch of corrupt or incompetent local officials. The individuals referred to are degraded or dismissed the service, according to the recommendations submitted.

(2) The Director-General of the Grain Transport service, Wen Pin, memorialises reporting the passage of the last six divisions of the grain fleet of the present year across the Yellow River and their entrance into the northern section of the Grand Canal. The first half of the grain fleet, in six divisions, effected a passage some time ago, although with difficulty, owing to a sudden subsidence of the current in the Yellow River. By dint of great exertions, the vessels were hauled into the canal, and their arrival at Tientsin on the 20th September has been heard of. The remaining six divisions were kept waiting for a length of time at Pa-li Miao, for want of water to float them into the canal; and the Director-General himself was prevented from hurrying to the spot to superintend operations in person through the necessity of attending to the rebellious movement which had shewn itself among the lawless offenders of the Haichow region. The ringleaders of this movement have now been captured, and their followers dispersed. Reports have been received from the local authorities, stating that every effort had been used to swell the volume of the Canal by leading water in from every available source, and that the cargoes had been lightened by the employment of carts for short distances, so that by the 30th September the junks had all reached the Ten-ti station north of Tung-ch'ang Fu, where there is abundance of water in the Canal, and it was calculated that in another fortnight they would be at Lin-t'ing. Owing, however, to the lowness of the water in the river Wei, grave apprehensions are entertained lest there should not be an adequate depth remaining, when once the sluices have been opened, to suffice for the whole of the squadron. Steps are being taken to provide means of lighterage and transshipment by country boats. It is observed that, in general, the navigation of the Canal is comparatively easy, and the passage of the Yellow River the main source of difficulty; but this year the usual conditions have been reversed.

Nov. 2nd.—(1) A decree sanctioning the opening of four relief agencies for the distribution of food to the distressed population in the country around Peking, on the application of the Governor of Shun-tien Fu, in consequence of the prevailing dearth.—No other documents of importance.

Nov. 3rd.—(1) Ts'ung-shih, acting Governor-General of Sheng-king, and his colleague K'ing-yü, memorialise reporting the decision arrived at in the rehearing of an appeal case referred back from Peking in January, 1875. The complainant, Wang Tsai-yao, had alleged that individuals guilty of participation in an act of burglary, by which his father had lost his life, had been screened by the village head-boroughs. His accusation is found to be groundless, and he is sentenced to undergo the penalty of eighty blows, which, however, is remitted under the Act of Grace of March, 1875.

(2) Wen-che, Superintendent of the Imperial Manufactory at Sochow, memorialises with reference to the order he has received for the production of 35 seals of state, in white and green jadestone, to be manufactured according to pattern. Immediate steps had been taken for the purchase of material and the engagement of

artificers; but it has to be observed that, since the extinction of the rebellion jade-stone has been very scarce in Kiangsu, and the cost of labour much dearer than formerly. Skilled workmen, moreover, are scarcely to be found. Whilst the order for green jade is comparatively easy to be filled, white stone is in almost all cases subject to defect or flaw, and in general is cut in squares not exceeding one cubic inch in size. In the order that has been received, although the number of seals, out of the whole thirty-five, which are to be cut respectively in white or green jade is not specified, there are, at the same time, ten seals of a larger size that the rest, such as that bearing the inscription *Tsun Ts'in* 尊親 (respect for kindred), the substance for which should be white. In consequence of the difficulty of procuring adequate material, it is now proposed to manufacture five of these seals in white and five in green, the remaining twenty-five being all in white stone. The Superintendent does not consider it advisable to give the work out to contract, in view of the difficulty of obtaining proper material, as he apprehends that the price would be materially enhanced; and he proposes, consequently, to purchase stone and engage artificers himself, according to the regulations heretofore in force.

(3) Wên Che farther memorialises with reference to the order heretofore received for materials for the binding of volumes of the *Shih Luh*, or "Veritable Record" of the last reign (the Emperor T'ung Che, 1862-1874.) The orders received were as follows:—1,900 satin wrappers, with raised dragon pattern, and silk lining; 80 silk-lined lute-string wrappers; 720 rolls of lute-string; 4,000 *chang* (about 18,000 yards) of silk braid; 4,000 chased ivory slips for fastening. The work was forthwith put in hand; and the order being now completed, it is proposed to forward the packages by steamer to Tientsin instead of by the land route through Shantung, where, it is understood, the roads have been rendered difficult in places by floods.

In a postscript memorial, Wên Che represents that, according to regulation, the cost of manufactures for Imperial use should be defrayed by supplies issued from the provincial treasury, a deduction of nine candareens per tael (9 per cent.) being reserved to meet the cost of transport, allowance to the Board of Revenue, etc. This deduction goes under the name of *shên yü* 申餘 percentage. The estimate which was formed at the outset, with rigid economy in view, for the cost of the order now executed, was Taels 75,000; but the work being of a nature requiring special attention and excellence of manufacture, and the deduction of 9 per cent. for expenses having farther to be made from the sum allotted, it is found that an additional amount of Tls. 7,517.60.2 is required to cover the necessary outlay. Application for authority to issue this sum has already been made to the Board of Revenue by the Provincial Governor, but no response has as yet been received. It is now entreated that authority may be sent without delay, more particularly as orders have been received from Peking to send forward the materials prepared within the period of one month, as the compilation of the Veritable Record is complete, and it is to be laid before the Throne on an auspicious day during the autumn months.—Rescript: Let the Board of Revenue take note.

Nov. 4th.—(Court Circular.) Li Hui-nien, Director General of the Yellow River, had audience of leave on departure for his post.

(1) A decree in answer to a memorial from Ting Jih-ch'ang, Governor of Fuh-kien, who has denounced an acting Magistrate for the receipt of illegal fees.

Ting Jih-ch'ang having obtained the removal of Yang Pao-yu, Magistrate of the Kia-i district, for this offence, appointed the expectant Magistrate Ho Lwan to act as his successor; but Ho Lwan, on taking office, is found to have accepted illegal fees on the stamping of deeds from the clerks in his office, and not only made no attempt to reduce their amount but actually endeavoured to increase them. For conduct so disgraceful, Ho Lwan is ordered to be stripped of his rank, and he is to be denounced to the Throne in case evidence of the perpetration of extortion or the like abuses is brought against him. The request made by Ting Jih-ch'ang, for the infliction of a penalty upon himself, for having mistakenly recommended the delinquent official, is graciously passed over.

(2) The Acting Governor-General of Szech'wan reports the result of an enquiry into an appeal case of long standing, the first report upon which had been rejected as unsatisfactory by the Board of Punishments, with the observations that the depositions sent up from the province were questionably obscure, and that the judgment pronounced had slurred over the merits of the case. The original dispute related to the execution of a man named Liu P'ei-jên, in 1868, by order of the then acting Governor-General Ts'ung-shih, on a charge of instigating the people of the Tung-kiang district to resistance of authority, the fact being that the District Magistrate owed him a large sum of money previously borrowed on public account. The result of the present enquiry is to affix the blame of technical irregularity in procedure upon the District Magistrate and another officer who acted as his delegate, and the penalty of perpetual exclusion from the public service is proposed in the case of the former.

Nov. 5th.—(1) A decree, awarding a tablet as a token of thanksgiving to the temple of the gods of the Yellow River, in gratitude for the preservation of the banks from injury during the freshets of last summer, as reported by the Governor, Ting Pao-ch'eng. Ten sticks of Tibetan incense are forwarded at the same time as thank offerings.

(2) A decree sanctioning the admittance to compete, next spring, at the higher literary examinations, of the following classes of *Kü-jên* graduates at the autumn examinations just concluded at Peking, viz:—1st class, 17; 2nd class, 30; 3rd class, 62.

(3) The Governor-General of the Two Kiang provinces memorialises submitting a list of the names of certain military officers who distinguished themselves in the month of June last in effecting the capture of certain criminals, ringleaders of the "Turban brigands," who had risen against lawful authority in the districts on the borders of Kiangsu and Anhwei. The capture of the principal leader, Kw'ang Tung by name, and others of the band, the remainder having been dispersed, was reported in a memorial despatched to the Throne on the 11th August last; and on the 18th August a rescript was issued in reply, sanctioning the submission of the recommendations now sent forward.—Rescript, sanctioning the proposed distribution of honours.

(4) The same high official memorialises reporting that on the 29th December, 1875, the cruisers of the Kiangsu marine had attacked a body of pirates off Lêng-kia Ho (apparently a creek in the Yangtze estuary), of whom they had captured twelve, beside killing nine in action. Honours and rewards are requested for the civil and military officers concerned.

(5) The acting Governor-General of Szech'wan memorialises requesting the addition of a number of degrees to be competed for, at the civil and military examinations, by the scholars of various districts, in recognition of the sums

contributed by these districts to the public exchequer in time of need. The regulations heretofore drawn up provide for the addition of one civil and one military degree for each amount of Taels 10,000 contributed in any one district, for one examination, the former rule of additions in perpetuity having been abrogated. The amounts which were raised in 1869, as a special contribution to the needs of the public service 津貼, over and above the regular taxation, in 34 departments and districts of the province, form a total of Taels 413,301. It is proposed to take credit for Tls. 350,000 of this amount, giving 35 degrees to be competed for. The balance left out of account it is proposed to reserve for addition to the total of sums hereafter to be similarly reported.—Rescript: Let the Board concerned take note.

Official Papers.

CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF CHINESE ENVOYS.

The *Sin-pao* publishes a Code of Regulations, twelve in number, for the guidance of Envoys to foreign countries, stated to have been submitted in a Memorial to the Throne by the Tsung-li Yamén, and to have received the Imperial sanction. The following is a translation:—

1.—It is proposed that the Board of Rites shall cause an Official Seal of copper to be cast, one of which shall be issued to each Envoy accredited to a foreign country, as an evidence of good faith. The inscription to be as follows:—

"Official seal of the High Officer, Envoy "by Imperial appointment of the Chinese "Government."

Pending the issue of this Seal a wooden one shall be engraved for temporary use.

2.—The period of service for an Envoy to a foreign country shall be three years, to commence from the date of his arrival in the country to which he is accredited. Before this term has expired, the Tsung-li Yamén shall request His Majesty to appoint High Officers to succeed him. The same rule shall be followed in the case of Assistant Envoys.

3.—Envoys to foreign countries shall receive the title of officers of the 1st, 2nd or 3rd class. The institution being now in process of inauguration, it is proposed that all Envoys at present appointed to foreign countries shall be temporarily invested with the title of 2nd class.

4.—The number of Secretaries (參贊 *ts'an-tsan*), Consuls, Interpreters, and others, attached to each mission, shall be determined by the Envoy at the head of that mission, who will draw up a list of their names, with other particulars, for the information and approval of the Tsung-li Yamén. These officers will accompany the Envoys abroad, and in like manner with them, will serve for a period of three years, at the end of which time they will be recommended to the Throne for honorary distinction. If any of their number show themselves worthy to be retained, the successor of the Envoy shall, if he see fit, retain them. If, however, they show themselves incompetent, they shall, in like manner with the Envoys, be periodically recalled.

5.—After the arrival of Envoys in the countries to which they are accredited, they shall memorialise the Throne direct on matters of pressing importance as they arise; but in all cases of an ordinary nature they shall communicate with the Tsung-li Yamén either by note or officially, and the Tsung-li Yamén will embody the subject of their correspondence in a Memorial to the Throne.

6.—In the case of an Envoy being accredited to several countries at once, it will be the duty of that Envoy to determine on the place at which he will reside, and report to the Yamén for their information and approval.

7.—It is requested that the monthly salary and allowances granted to Envoys shall be fixed at rates proportionate to the grades of the officers now in actual employment. It was, however, originally proposed that officers of the 2nd and 3rd grades occupying the post of Envoy of the 2nd class should receive 1,200 taels; that officers of the 3rd and 4th rank occupying the post of Envoy of the 3rd class should receive, the 3rd rank, 1,000 taels; and the 4th rank 800 taels. No provision has as yet been made for the case of officers of the 4th rank occupying the post of Envoy of the 2nd class, but it is now arranged that these shall receive 1,000 taels per mensem. Assistant-Envoys shall receive 700 taels per mensem.

8.—The monthly salary and allowances of Envoys who are accredited to more than one country shall not be augmented in consequence; the same rule shall be followed in the case of Assistant-Envoys.

9.—Envoys, Assistant-Envoys, and the various officers below them, shall receive salary and allowances at the rate to which they are entitled, from the date of their arrival in the country to which they are accredited, for a full period of three years, at the expiration of which time their salary will cease. If an Envoy's successor is not able to arrive [at his due date], and the Envoy whose time has expired has not given over charge, he will receive salary at the same rate as while in office, but it will not be issued to him after the arrival of the High Officer who is to succeed him. The same rule will be followed in the case of Assistant-Envoys, and all officers below them. When Secretaries, Consuls, Interpreters, or others, are retained by the Envoy's successor, salary will continue to be issued to them from the date of the expiry of their [three] years' term of service.

10.—Envoys, Assistant-Envoys, and the various officers below them, will have to provide their own outfit, whether on leaving China or returning from the place to which they are appointed. It is proposed that each officer shall receive a sum of money equivalent to three months' pay to meet the expenses of outfit for his journey to and fro. All these amounts are to be provided by the Tsung-li Yamén out of the 60 per cent. allotment of the Foreign Customs dues.

11.—Envoys to foreign countries will send in annually a detailed statement of salaries, travelling expenses outward and homeward, house rent in the countries to which they are severally accredited, and all expenses whatsoever incurred by them, to the Tsung-li Yamén for inspection and approval.

12.—The Shanghai Customs shall prepare an account of all salaries of Envoys or other members of missions, travelling expenses outward and homeward, house rent, and all other expenses whatsoever incurred by them, and shall yearly remit the same. The Tsung-li Yamén will instruct the Inspector-General of Foreign Customs to take steps for the due remission of these sums to their various destinations.

RE-OPENING OF THE WOOSUNG RAILWAY.

Proclamation by FENG, Taotai and Superintendent of Customs, &c.

In the matter of the Railway between Shanghai and Woosung, certain terms have lately been agreed to at Nanking, by Mr. Secretary MAYERS, with Taotais CHÜ and SHENG and myself, by which the Line is bought up by the Chinese Government,

and the purchase money is made payable between the 15th day of the 9th month of the 2nd year of Kwang Hsu (31st Oct., 1876) and the same day of the ensuing year. The payments being thus left outstanding, it was considered only fair that during the interval the Company should be left the option of running the Trains, and it was arranged that Regulations for the safer conduct of the Traffic should be framed by the Consul and Taotai together. All this was duly reported to the Commissioners for Foreign Trade (Northern and Southern) and to the Governor of Kiangsu, all of whom have since signified their assent to the terms. In consequence, I, the Taotai, have, in consultation with H.B.M.'s Consul, agreed upon Six Rules, which have been severally communicated to the District Magistrates and Deputed Officers concerned, and which it is further necessary to make public for general information.

Wherefore, I hereby promulgate the said Rules for the information of all people, Civilian and Military alike, and call upon them to yield implicit obedience thereto.

RULES.

1.

Fences or ditches will skirt the Line on both Sides. Where public roads intersect it, gates will be erected for the convenience of wayfarers and animals passing to and fro.

2.

The gates thus erected having to be opened and closed from time to time, Watchmen will be stationed outside thereof to look after them day and night. The Trains having to run at specified hours, the Watchmen must close the gates before the Train starts, and only open them after it passes. Should any Watchman happen to be negligent and not close his gate previous to the starting of a Train, so as to induce people to attempt to rush through, and possibly fail in escaping the passing Train, it shall become the duty of the Company to see the matter properly looked into and adjusted.

3.

The gates at public road intersections being once closed for an approaching Train, should any person insist on pushing through, he may be taken charge of and sent to a Deputed Officer's quarters, whence he will be forwarded to the Mixed Court at Shanghai in order to be rigorously punished. But the gate-keeper must not take upon himself to beat the man, lest disturbance should ensue.

4.

There being old public roads on both sides of the Railway Line, for the use of the travellers, no persons will be allowed to trespass upon that portion of the Line between the fences or ditches, save and except for the purpose of crossing the Line where gates are provided at public road intersections. Neither may horses nor cattle be led therein to tread it down.

Any break of this Regulation will render the parties liable to be handed over to a Deputed Officer for punishment.

5.

At the Stations appointed for the issue and receipt of tickets, the authorities will place persons for purposes of scrutiny.

Passengers will be allowed to carry with them baggage and little sundries—but it will not be permitted to convey goods of any kind to the evasion of Duties or Imposts.

Should any attempt be made to carry concealed Opium and such-like articles, rigorous punishment and confiscation will be the certain result on discovery. On the other hand, the detectives will not be allowed purposely to annoy passengers.

6. Trespass upon the Station Premises or on any part of the Railway property will not be permitted. Persons so offending will be handed over to a Deputed Officer for punishment.

Kwang Hsu, 2nd year, 10th month, 10th day.—25th November, 1876.

Public Meetings.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

Our Scottish fellow residents held their usual banquet at the Club on Thursday evening, under the presidency of Mr. G. A. Lindsay; Dr. Henderson occupying the Vice-chair, and Messrs. Morrison and Irving acting as croupiers.

The room was decorated with good taste, the time-honoured portrait of Saint Andrew looming at the back of the Chairman, guarded on either hand by the Lion and the Royal Arms of Scotland. The dinner was an excellent one, and, we may especially note, was served expeditiously. That crucial point, the haggis, was safely tided over, and the compound—so mysterious to foreigners, i.e., non-Scotchmen—voted a success. The wines, provided we understand by Messrs. Savage & Co., were excellent; and barring a growl about the snuff, we heard nothing but praise for the dinner and the arrangements. With their usual hospitality, the members of the Society had invited a number of guests, who swelled the total number present to nearly seventy, who amply filled the spacious room. Our readers will best judge for themselves of the eloquence with which the various toasts were treated, from the following report.

The CHAIRMAN rose shortly before 10, to propose the first toast. The loyalty of the Scottish nation (he said) was so well known, that no words from him were needed to induce them to drink heartily to "The Queen."

Song.—"God Save the Queen."

The CHAIRMAN.—The next toast is that of the Duke and Duchess of Rothesay, and it needs nothing from me to recommend it to you. His Royal Highness has shown many of the qualities needful in the future King of Great Britain, and the Duchess of Rothesay has endeared herself to every subject in the realm.

Song.—"God bless the Prince of Wales."

The CHAIRMAN.—The next toast which I have to propose, that of the "Navy, Army, and Volunteers," is one that always commands the enthusiastic support of all true Sons of Saint Andrew. And to-day, when heavy war clouds are hanging darkly over Europe, when we know not when or how soon our present kindly good wishes for our sailors and our soldiers may be exchanged for a deep and anxious solicitude for their welfare and success in the field, it requires no feeble words of mine to ensure your cordial sympathy. Should that day unfortunately come—we hope it will not, but it may come—then we feel confident that the honour of our native land is safe in the hands of our Army and Navy, and that as of old it will be bravely upheld. (Hear and applause.) Gentlemen, the Silver Cross is seen no more on stricken field, nor does the cry of Saint Andrew rise above the clash and roar of battle, but what glorious memories they bring to the minds of all true Scottish men. (Hear and cheering.) For centuries Scotland produced a race of warriors who, after sternly battling for and securing their own freedom, sought honour in any battle field in Europe. War was their trade—to their minds the only honorable occupation open to them. From every glen and strath the best blood of Scotland went yearly forth to war. Hundreds of fair-haired lads with but little save their mother's blessing and father's sword, wended their way south to the weary wars

of Germany and the Low Countries. (Hear.) Not a field was fought but Scottish blood was poured out like water; not a camp in which the silver sound of the Scottish tongue was not heard; and singing sometimes the songs of their native land, at others telling to their comrades the glorious day at Bannockburn, or the scarcely less glorious Flodden Field; whilst at home anxious women waited and waited for news of the loved ones—waited, alas! too often in vain; for some grey afternoon a smuggling craft would run into the little bay, bringing letters from a comrade, telling how yet another son was lying stark and stiff on foreign soil. Since Scotland gave a King to Great Britain, some of the best and bravest, both in the Navy and Army, have hailed from the land of cakes. I need not recall their names, they are legion; I will only say that of late years we sent Lord Napier to Magdala, and the Black Watch to Coomassée. (Applause.) Gentlemen, our best thanks are due to our Shanghai Volunteers, who give so much time and trouble in our defence. Under their able commandant and officers their discipline is such that, with stout hearts, which we know they possess, they would do good service in the event of disturbances here. (Cheers.) Of the Home Volunteers I need say little. They are undoubtedly one of the finest reserve forces in the world, and should it ever be necessary will be found standing

A wall of fire around our much-loved Isle.

(Great Applause.) Gentlemen,—"The Navy, the Army, and the Volunteers."

Song—"Scots Wha Hae." (Mr. Black.)

Major HART, s.v.c., thought it very curious that he should be called on to respond for the Navy. He had been very often seasick, and that was nearly all he knew about it. (A laugh.) Of the Army he might know a little; but of one thing he was quite sure, that if ever they found themselves in the difficulty which had been pointed to, they would always find the Army and Navy were capable of looking after themselves, and that they would come out on the right side in the end. (Applause.) Respecting the Volunteers, he thanked them very cordially for the gratifying manner in which they had responded to the toast. It was an indication that they approved the object for which the corps was enrolled, and also of their sympathy with the men. (Cheers.) He must admit their numbers were not so great as could be desired. But when he looked round the room and saw so many stalwart and able-bodied men, he could not doubt the ranks would be soon filled up if required. Apart from the question of numbers, he took upon himself to say that the men who are enrolled are willing to perform the duty for which they are banded together; and that if necessity arose, the community would be quite satisfied with them. Some people might think a Volunteer Corps was not a great necessity in China. He did not agree in that view. He thought, situated as we are, it was very necessary we should be prepared for any sudden emergency; and although at the present moment there might be no sign of danger, the fact of a number of men being armed and ready to assert themselves, would command respect. He again thanked them for the kind way in which they had alluded to the Volunteers. (Applause.)

The VICE-CHAIRMAN next rose, to propose the toast of the evening. He said:—"Mr. President, Croupiers, and Gentlemen,—I have now spoken at so many St. Andrew's dinners in Shanghai, in office and out of office, that I feel my first sentence to-night must be an apology (no) for again presuming to address you. I had fully determined some two years ago to go on the retired list, and I thought then, and think now, that I could best serve the interests of your Society by leaving to younger and abler men (no) than myself, the task of introducing our time-honoured toasts to your

notice. However, the Dinner Committee thought differently, and I was quite unable to resist the pressing invitation of your worthy President. Here therefore I am once again, endeavouring to discharge to the best of my ability the onerous duties of the Vice-Chairman; and here I fear I must remain standing, until I have sufficiently enlisted your sympathies in drinking with me to "The pious memory of the Patron Saint of Scotland."

Owing, I presume, to a certain gravity which naturally attaches itself to this toast, it has come of late years to be regarded by the various speakers who have proposed it, as the fitting opportunity for a few sentences referring to the objects and position for the time being, of the Society. The present occasion is the last on which I should wish to deviate from this course, because, judging from the events of the past fortnight, I have reason to suspect that the public generally, and even some of our own members, are scarcely sufficiently well informed regarding these matters. The Shanghai St. Andrew's Society, then, Gentlemen, had its foundation laid in the year of Grace 1865, and its objects were, as affirmed in the printed statement on the first page of our Minute Book, "to assist and succour sick and destitute Scotchmen in Shanghai." (Hear hear.) These worthy ends have all along been kept steadily in view by the office-bearers of the Society, although they may have been at times forgotten by some of those who merely assisted at the annual dinners, and even altogether overlooked by the outside public. And I wish you to observe now, that it is with the view of substantially adding to our charity fund, no less than for the enjoyment of a little harmless conviviality in the company of our countrymen and friends, that we are met here to-night. (Hear.) Excellent as the dinner has been of which we have just partaken, you are many of you aware, that the price of the tickets is arranged so as considerably to exceed the sum actually spent in providing it; and it is from this surplus that we are able annually to refill our exhausted purse. Those of you who were unable to be present at our Meeting held at the Club a fortnight ago, will be glad to learn that, after charity disbursements during the past year, amounting to some 200 Tls., we still have a balance to our credit of Tls. 185. This, I think, may fairly be taken as a sufficient indication of our continued prosperity.—And now I approach with diffidence a subject which I am unwilling to leave untouched, but which I am well aware requires delicate handling. I refer, gentlemen, to the proposition which has now, I think, been twice made, to substitute a ball for our annual dinner. The proposal has, I know, met with the support of influential members of the Society, gentlemen, of whom, as their champions in this matter, the ladies of the Settlement may well be proud—but hitherto its realisation has been postponed, and still its opponents have to submit to the imputation of selfishness and a want of gallantry, which are indeed burdens of reproach, grievous to be borne. (Hear! and laughter.) I myself have not escaped such charges, and have hitherto suffered in silence, but the time has at last arrived when I must speak. (Laughter.) A Ball, gentlemen, is a species of entertainment which specially recommends itself to me, and the idea of a Scotch Ball has, I need scarcely tell you, for me peculiar charms. But, alas! no one has yet been able to suggest a plan by which we can hope to give such an entertainment, and at the same time provide the necessary addition to our charity fund. No one, in fact, has yet been able to show us how to eat our cake and have it. (A laugh.) Until this is done, I, for one, must still remain conservative. Reluctantly, and with sorrow in my heart, (not joyously, and with ill-concealed triumph, as has most unjustly been supposed), I have folded up my

sporran and my kilt, and resigned for the present the blissful vision of fair women, waving tartans, and Scotch reels danced to the soul-stirring music of the bagpipes. (Cheers and laughter.) Ingenuity and a chivalrous devotion to the fair sex are, however, national characteristics, and I would not wish the ladies of Shanghai to despair; indeed, if they will retract all the unkind things which I fear they have said of us during the past fortnight, and promise in this respect amendment for the future, I think we may—as cautious Scotchmen—safely promise in return, to see next year 'what can be done about the Ball.'

And now, Gentlemen, having said so much about the history and prospects of the Society, I presume you will expect to hear something from me regarding the saint—more especially as the saint and not the society is the subject of the toast. (A laugh.) You will, I presume, expect—indeed you have a right to expect—that I should commence by some reference to his Scotch parentage. It is a matter of personal faith with myself that our particular Shanghai Saint, like so many of those noble steamers which adorn our river, was born in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, but beyond a somewhat vague statement made by the learned Dr. William Smith that he was probably not a Greek, (a laugh), and an historical tradition which tells that he died abroad, I am scarcely at present in a position to adduce any very good and sufficient reasons for this belief. Not that I would at all desire to undervalue the points which I have just mentioned, for it is plain that if he had been a Greek, he could not have been a Scotchman, and that to live, if not to die, abroad, is quite a national failing. (Laughter.) However, to avoid controversy, I shall not pursue this subject further, but shall ask you to-night to fix your attention solely on one important point in his history—a matter regarding which you have, most of you, some personal knowledge, and an event with which I am myself intimately connected. You probably anticipate me in telling you that I refer now to the restoration of St. Andrew to Shanghai, in the year 1874. (Applause.) I shall not harrow your feelings now, as I did then, by attempting to paint the horrors of the thick darkness which overshadowed the Settlement during the gloomy months when his presence was withdrawn from our midst; neither shall I occupy your time now by dwelling on the abundant advantages which have accrued to the Settlement in general, and the Scotch residents in particular, since his reappearance among us, but shall merely—with surely pardonable vanity—ask you, in drinking to his pious memory, to remember that had it not been for the untiring labours of the humble individual who now addresses you, that interesting relic of a bygone generation of Shanghai Scotchmen, which you see suspended behind the President's chair, must long ere this have crumbled to dust in the damp and unwholesome atmosphere of some neglected godown, and you yourselves been left to dwindle, peak, and pine, uncared for and unblesed. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, I fear I have been prosy, but indeed the subject you have given me is one difficult to treat,—especially for the third time. It may well be that I shall never again address you from this chair, and lest this should be so, let me once more earnestly entreat of you by no means lightly to lay aside the traditions of your honourable past. (Applause.) Above all—be it Dinner or be it Ball—keep always in view the fact, that one main object of these gatherings is the maintenance of the charity fund; and remember the good old words of the 'Xmas Carol:—“He who now will bless the poor shall himself find blessing.” (Applause.)

Song—"The Land o' the Leal." (Mr. Black.)

Dean BUTCHER was next called on to propose "The Kirks and Universities of

Scotland." He said:—Mr. President, Croupiers, and Gentlemen,—It is now ten years ago since I proposed the toast which you have so kindly entrusted to me at a St. Andrew's Dinner. My position reminds me of a story told by the late Lord Lytton. A friar came to a French town in order to preach a sermon upon a certain occasion. His sermon went off tolerably well, and the friar was very hospitably entertained. He retired to rest well fed and happy, like good King Duncan, "in measureless content." The next day, to his great dismay, he was told there was a holiday in honour of the patron saint of the town, and that all the congregation were assembling in the church to hear another sermon. Now, unluckily, the unfortunate man had only provided himself with one. What was he to do? He hit upon an expedient that was very ingenious. He got up into the pulpit, and, mark what the friar said, "My brethren," said he, looking very solemnly round the church, "certain malignant persons have said that there was heresy in the sermon I delivered to you yesterday; and in order to show you how false is this accusation, I propose to preach it to you all over again." (Cheers, and laughter.) Now, I confess, I was sorely tempted to follow the example of the friar, and to deliver the same speech over again,—(laughter)—only I recollected that no one who heard it could have been malignant enough to say it contained heresy, false doctrine, or error, for in it I expressed the very highest opinion of the piety of the Scotch Kirks and of the learning of the Scotch Universities. Of the first part of the toast I would say one thing. The prayer of all religious men is for unity, as the prayer of every man of science is for light. Let us hope, then, that the minor differences of constitution and discipline which seem so big to the heated feelings of party, and so small to the calm view of the Christian, may pass away; and that at no distant date we may change the plural of disunion for the singular of concord—and speak not of the kirks, but of the kirk of Scotland. (Hear! and applause.) I have read somewhere of a Scotch maidservant who very much annoyed her mistress by wearing an old and exceedingly shabby bonnet. The mistress remonstrated, and even went so far as to promise her a new one, but the answer was always at hand: "I will wear it as long as I live. *It is the bonnet I disrupted in.*" (Roars of laughter.) But ladies assure me the best-kept bonnet wears out in time. Surely religious feuds should do the same. (Hear! hear!) Still you have three signs of a flourishing ecclesiastical society. 1st—The definiteness of your doctrine. 2nd—the piety of your ministers. 3rd—the self-sacrificing sympathy of your people. Of the first I need not speak here. Of the second, the names of Chalmers, Guthrie, Candlish, M'Leod and a host of Northern Lights are proofs. Of the third, the history of that disruption supplies evidence!—Let me pass to the Universities. Bright and numerous as the stars in the Milky Way shine the titles of the illustrious sons of St. Andrew's, of Edinburgh, of Glasgow and of Aberdeen. In history we recall Allison and Barton. In philosophy we recall among a host of others, Dugald Stewart and Sir William Hamilton. In literature and scholarship, Wilson, Aytoun and Blackie. In medicine—Simpson, Christison, Goodsir, and Syme, and (turning to Dr. Henderson) your Vice-Chairman. (Great cheers.) Nor must we forget that Dr. Morrison, the first Protestant missionary to China, was an LL.D. of Glasgow; and readers of Sir Walter Scott may remember that the redoubted Marshallist, Dugald Dalgetty, received a tincture of humane letters in Marischal College, Aberdeen. (Hear, and applause.) And why have your students won their victories in the varied fields of literature? Because they made good use of their time at the University, and read

and loved the models of perfection studied in those four noble sanctuaries of scholarship. They assimilated, they saturated themselves with ancient authors. They made themselves familiar with the enchanting narrative style of Herodotus, they studied the philosophy of History in Thucydides—they found genial wisdom in Horace—and learnt how to address assemblies from the swelling cadences of Cicero. And why have your students won victories in practical life? Because they never forgot that *conviction is the secret of success*, and the learning of the scholar has been fortified by the faith of the Christian. I will detain you no longer. I ask you to wish all prosperity and additional usefulness, which is the synonym of prosperity, to "The Kirks and Universities of Scotland." (Applause.)

Song.—"Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon." (Mr. Thurlburn.)

Mr. MACCLYMONT said:—I have been asked to propose for your acceptance the toast of "Our native Land and friends at home," and I feel that my task will be a comparatively easy one, as the mere mention of the subject is sufficient to evoke an enthusiastic response from every true Scotchman. I believe that the natives of no country in the world cherish the sentiment of patriotism more strongly than do we. Neither time nor distance enfeebles it. It is as vehement on the banks of the Whang-po as on the banks of the Clyde, and in the speculative turmoil of Shanghai as in the bustling energy of Glasgow. The circumstances of our native land are peculiar. Long, long ago, Nature held council with herself, and said, "My Romans are gone. To build my new empire, I will choose a rude race, all masculine with British strength. I will not grudge a competition of the roughest males. Let man strive with man, and the spoil to the strongest; for I have work to do that will require the best will and sinew. Sharp and temperate Northern breezes shall blow to keep that will alive and alert. The sea shall disjoin the people from others and knit them to a fierce nationality. Long time will I discipline them by poverty, border wars, internal strifes and the stimulus of gain, and by them I will overcome the world." For centuries Scotland remained one of the poorest nations of Europe in material wealth, although one of the foremost in intelligence. The configuration of its soil and the temper of its climate presented difficulties in the way of its progress, which provoked the sneers of the inhabitants of more favoured lands, but served as a stimulus to the industry of its people and resulted in the improved agriculture, the skillful engineering and the commercial enterprise, which have conferred such incalculable benefits on the whole of mankind.

Let the luscious South wind
Breathe in lovers' sighs,
As the lazy gallants
Bask in ladies' eyes.
What does it, but soften
Heart alike and pen?
'Tis the hard grey weather
Breeds hard Scottish men.

We are proud of our country, because of its noble institutions, its venerable laws, its religious faith, its science and erudition, its poetry, its art, its eloquence and its scholarship. The remembrance of it awakens a tradition of heroic exploits and inspiring emotions, of sacrifices for its sake in the field and on the scaffold, of high examples of military skill and civil prudence, all of which we feel enable our existence. We think of its mighty lochs, like oceans of liquid silver, its mountains with their bright aerial tints, its valleys teeming with fertility, its waterfalls bounding from rock to rock and filling the air with music, its rivers rolling in solemn silence to the ocean, its old castles, which tell the history of times gone by and every stone of which is a chronicle, and the scenes of early love again rise green to memory beyond the sterile

waste of years; and the idea of home, fraught with the fragrance of home-dwelling joys, reanimates our drooping spirits, as the Arabian breezes will sometimes waft the freshness of the distant fields to the weary traveller in the desert. But after all, gentlemen, the value of Scotland for all future time lies not so much in the beauty of its scenery or the grandeur of its traditions, as in the numberless illustrations it affords of the results of unwearied energy intelligently exercised. (Applause.) Not in the greatness of the deeds done by Scotchmen, but in the splendour and nobility of the motives which inspired them; not in the usefulness of its institutions but in the magnificent conception of man's place and man's duties which those institutions embody. On a night like this, the thoughts of most of us revert to the homes of our childhood, the fires of which are kept alive by dear ones longing for our return, and we feel that none of the ordinary common-places will serve, or serve at most as indications of human sympathies. Some men pretend to be proud of a feeling of cosmopolitanism, and scoff at the idea of one spot of earth being more sacred than another; but it is strange how often, even in their case, whose lives appear no more than prosaic drudgery, you find some link binding to an ideal not yet dead, as with the stream which looks muddy enough as it flows through the haunts of traffic, but can be followed up to bright spots among the lonely hills, where all is pure. What a world would this be, if we were deprived of that ineffable sentiment of memory and hope, of instinct and tradition, which swells every man's heart and shapes his thought, although perhaps not often present to his consciousness, leaving us with common earth and nothing more. Men might gather rich crops from it, but that ideal harvest of priceless associations would be reaped no longer; that fine virtue which sends up from every sod messages of courage and security would have evaporated beyond recall. We should be irrevocably cut off from our past, and be forced to join the ragged ends of our lives with whatever new conditions chance might have dangling for us. Each of us has pleasant memories of some particular mountain burn, where, shrouded by birks and hazels and rowan trees, we used to listen to the water-music stealing among the grey boulders, and build shrines and decorate altars and weaveromances; and, while thankful for the many lessons of unutterable beauty which were then absorbed into our being, the thought will arise that if it were possible to read the inner history of some of Scotland's noblest sons, many motive elements might be traced back to that experience of such influences in their boyhood's days. Imagination then perhaps first pictured the ideal of a noble life; then may have been spun the fine threads which have gone to form the golden chord within, which has since so often trembled into feeling at the presence of aught supremely fair in nature or in art, or throbbed out in the lofty impulses of a generous manhood. It is at any rate pleasant to believe that, in the midst of absorbing affairs and imperious preoccupation of the senses, and much rampant philistinism, there is a chord in the human heart—covered up it may be, and sometimes it would seem well-nigh hopelessly lost—which if properly approached will vibrate to the faintest touch of the tender and true. It is the exaltation given by this, out of which we create patriotism and keep alive faith. It prompts the feeling which works heroic deeds and preserves the race from the ignoble mob of lawless passions and from despair. No doubt it may be true that it is in the first flush of energetic youth that the brightest ideas of life and its possibilities arise, and that, when action is no longer so full, and a chequered history of success and defeat lies behind, doubts may be

entertained as to the genuineness of that life-gold which glitters from afar with so rich a lustre. But our gathering round this table to-night may be accepted as a proof that we at least have hearts that remain bravely young, that we are prepared to risk a few illusions and sternly resist the prosaic overflow that calls sentiment worthless. To be sure, active men have no time to dally with dreams. The playful fancy must be often checked, the quick pulse tamed; but is there, therefore, no comfort to be derived from noble memories, no refuge in a glowing hope? If we wish to preserve any tradition whatever of beauty and high living, we shall find it only in that reverence which clings to the past, as it holds to the future. To ease our hearts of their daily burdens, it is well to keep alive some little spark of vestal fire—(applause)—to be quickened when the fit occasion commands. Gentlemen, our national university is surely a fit occasion, and I ask you to drink my toast in the confident assurance that the memory of our native land and of the dear ones we have left behind, will nerve us to more manful struggle in life's battle, and will suggest to us higher aims and nobler motives of action. Gentlemen, I give you the toast. "Our native land and friends at home." (Great applause.)

Song—"Kato Dalrymple." (Mr. Winton.)

MR. SPENCE next rose and said—Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Gentlemen, I have been entrusted by the Committee with the toast of the evening—"The Lasses." For the Committee I had at one time a considerable amount of respect, but from the time certain members of it declined to accept my refusal of this duty, my respect for it fell off considerably. I very much fear, before I have finished my speech, their respect for me will have declined in a like ratio. (Laughter.) For I confess not only my inability to speak the praises of the lasses in such a way as shall rouse the enthusiasm which this toast at this time always evokes, but I am of opinion that to say anything of them at all is but to "paint the lily and gild refined gold." Still, if admiration for the lasses, esteem for the lasses, and in one or two cases, I may tell you in confidence—love for the lasses—be qualifications for the duty, into no better hands could it have fallen than into my own. (Cheers and laughter.) You have heard, Gentlemen, or will hear in the course of the present evening, of the many ties that bind us to our native land; but no tie, I venture to say, is dearer or more lasting than the common sentiments of admiration and respect which all good laddies have for the lasses. This sentiment is so strong that all other toasts this evening should be subservient to that of the lasses. You have heard of our bards. Where would our bards be without our lasses? Subtract from Allan Ramsay, James Hogg, or Burns, their ballads about lasses, and it would be hard for them to climb to fame on the *residuum*. Who knows about Strathbungo, or who cares? Nobody. Let a bard sing of Strathbungo till his eyes start from his head with poetic frenzy, and he won't make a copper plack. But let him lit a single stanza to Strathbungo Jean—(cheering)—then he commands the world for an audience, and possible immortality in the shape of a town pump. You have heard of our Universities. I cannot say the lasses are bound up with our Universities, and whether they should or should not be is a question I do not propose to discuss here. But happily for such of us as have been students, they are intimately connected with our university life, and he is a strange laddie indeed at one of our colleges who has not many pleasant evenings to look back upon, spent in the society of our lasses; when bright eyes and merry smiles were a welcome relief to him from Thucydides or the Differential Calculus, and when we, "cultivating the muse on a little oatmeal," never forgot "*dulce loquentem Lalagen amabo, dulce*

ridentem." I hope I may not be accused of undue levity if I hint that the lasses have a good deal to do, too, with the esteem in which the kirk is held by all Scots. Fancy a congregation in a Scotch kirk without a large sprinkling of lasses. (Cheers and laughter.) Who would care to belong to it? Or a minister's manse without minister's daughters; who would care to visit it? I have often heard that the ministers have a great influence over the lasses, but I am perfectly sure that the lasses have a much greater influence over the ministers. (Laughter.) Many a time and oft have I seen the assistant minister led like a lamb to the slaughter; and I never yet was in a manse where the influence of the minister's lasses was not—to say the least of it—most marked. One of the most wonderful instances of the influence of the lasses over the kirk happened in a parish in Aberdeenshire of which my grandfather used to be minister. It was a very hot summer day, towards the end of a very long sermon on "effectual calling" or "original sin," when the minister was pounding away solemnly through his fourteenthly, and not a sound was heard save the buzz of the flies upon the window panes, or the growl of a collie dog crunching the shin bone of a departed cow. (Cheers and laughter.) The paupers on the pulpit stairs were fast asleep, the farmers were snoring, their wives and daughters crunching their last "sweetie" or sniffing at cabbage-like bouquets, when a lassie entered the porch of the church in the deadly silence, and bawled out in a shrill voice, every word of which reverberated over the kirk:—"Jeames, come awa' 'oot, hist ye, the minister's coo's cawvin." (Shrieks of laughter.) The effect on the minister and congregation was electrical; and from this tale you may see how potent the influence of a lassie may be, even on the kirk. (Renewed laughter.) Following the example of previous St. Andrew's dinners, I had originally intended to sacrifice all originality, and give a historical sketch of all the famous Scotch lasses from the days of Julius Caesar to those of Miss Jex Blake. But on consulting those books of Scottish history without which no gentleman's library is complete, with a view to elaborating my speech, I was so depressed with the diverse views taken of the life and character of our Scottish heroines that I gave up my self-imposed task in despair. I was struck, however, with one point on which all those historians were unanimous, a point so singular that I think it well worth calling your attention to. They none of them take the slightest notice of St. Andrew's mother, that respected lady, Widow Andrew. This omission is all the more remarkable, in that our patron saint was stopped, in virtue of his sacred calling, from having any lasses of his own—that is legitimate lasses—so they might have had the decency to notice the "auld body" herself. Considering, too, that the facts and events of her virtuous life were known just as well to those historians as they are to me, the omission is very strange. She was a type of a Scottish widow, known to her neighbours as "Luckie Andrew," and, states the poet, one to take the well-known resolve that her son should one day "wag his pow in a pulpit." I consider her a remarkable woman because she is one of the few Scottish mothers whose desires in this respect were actually realised in after life. (Cheers and laughter.) Another character upon which I proposed to dwell was our beautiful Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots. Of all the scenes in the pages of history, there are few more touching than those of her eventful life. Volumes have been written to show she was an angel; volumes more have been written to shew she was a fiend incarnate. Many new facts have in the last two decades been discovered concerning her life, but none more singular than that which I am about to disclose to you. I congratulate

myself on being its first public exponent; I congratulate you on being the first audience to whom the new light is revealed; and I congratulate Shanghai on being the theatre of an interesting historical disclosure. The new facts have been discovered at Singapore by a Chinaman. (Laughter.) One of the answers recently sent in at a public examination of Chinese students to the question, "Give some account of Mary Queen of Scots," was this: "In the seventh year of her pregnancy, she blew up her husband severely." This is even more startling than anything Froude or Hill Burton ever wrote. (Laughter.) Coming down to the lasses of 1876, I have recently been in Scotland, so recently that I am told I positively reek of the Grampians. On my return to Bonnie Scotland, things so turned out that I was disposed to agree with the laddie who, when he wanted a lassie to come under his plaidie and was refused, gave vent to his wrath in these pithy lines—

"O the Deil's in the lasses, they gang
noo sae braw,
They tak' up wi' auld men o' fourscore
and twa;
The hail o' their marriage is goud and a
carriage,
Plain love is the caulddest blast that can
blaw."

You will be inclined to think from this that some lassie must have been saying to me—

"Gae hame, my laddie, and darn your
hose,
Fill up your lanky sides wi' brose;
At the ingle neuk warm your nose,
But dinna come courtin me, carle."

Whether or no, I certainly have filled up my lanky sides wi' brose, and I can confidently hold out that cure as the best for a broken heart. (Laughter.) Our native land, gentlemen, rejoices in heath clad hills, in purple mountains, in lonely valleys, but her chief pride is in her daughters. Of all the flowers that deck in summer her glens, by far the fairest are the lasses, and by your remembrance of their many charms and winsome faces, I challenge you all to drink with me a bumper to the lasses from John o' Groats to the Solway, who grace the thousands of happy homes in Broad Scotland (Great applause.)

Song—"Green grow the rushes O." (Sir Wm Johnston.)

MR. DUDGEON was called upon to reply. He said:—Gentlemen,—I do not know why it is that the answering of this toast should always fall to the lot of the youngest bachelor present, when I am sure that even the oldest and gravest amongst us can only in a very faint degree represent a lassie's power of speech. However, in order to express in fitting terms the thanks of the lasses for the exceedingly kind way in which you received their toast, I must endeavour for a few moments to invest myself with the thoughts and feelings of one of their sex, and must beg you to excuse the great diffidence and bashfulness which I feel in doing so. I am perfectly sure that I cannot go wrong in expressing their gratification at knowing that even those who are removed from them as far almost as they well can be, still take every opportunity of remembering them. I very much fear, however, that there is a somewhat large class of the lasses who are too much inclined to look upon the homage of men as the mere result of their own existence—(laughter)—and who moreover do not give us credit for any sincerity in our protestations of submission to their charms. They declare that, although we say we are their slaves, we do not in the least act as if such was the case. As the representative of this division, I am glad to see that the American sisterhood have had the strength of mind to make a move in the right direction. They at least will no longer stand man's tyranny. (Hear.) We have seen how they strike at the root of the evil, and declare that the costume at present in

vogue is 'murderous' and 'licentious,' and that it is to blame for all the 'slaveries' and 'pernicious habits' of their sex; and they end up with the grand and time-honoured suggestion that the present extravagant and debilitating costume should be replaced by a garmenture of a dual form, a form of dress which perhaps we recognise under a more homely name. How little have we thought of the depth of degradation to which we have been condemning our sisters and wives. In our ignorance we even thought that they approved of their dress, judging by the pains they bestowed upon it. Of course, now that we know the extent of our error and oppression (which must indeed be great from the language of these lasses); we will at once resign all claim to any voice in the matter, and will allow our lasses to dress themselves as they please. Even if it has been said that the man who gives up anything is lost, still submission in such a cause would be both glorious and consistent. I confess, however, that I feel more pride in representing the other division of lasses, viz., those whose images I am sure we had in our minds as we drank the toast this evening, those whose thoughts we are sure follow us in our exile, and who are moreover content with that portion in life which long has been held so ennobling. It is for these that I feel especially proud in returning thanks—as for the breeches' faction, I am almost inclined to think that they are strong-minded enough to return thanks for themselves. (Applause and laughter.)

Mr. BLACK next rose to propose "The Bards and Authors of Scotland." He said:—Mr. Chairman and Brither Scots. It is a common remark that Scotchmen are clan-ish; that they stick by each other, that they think there's no country like Scotland; and that "there's nae folk like our ain folk." It is often said of us, half-deprecatingly, that we love to keep St. Andrew's day, because we meet together to eat Scottish dishes usually described in the *menu* by their Scottish names; to drink Scottish toasts; to sing Scottish songs; to crack our country and ourselves up to the mines; and to wind up with Scotch whisky toddy, and perhaps with a Scotch reel. I know not that we need be ashamed to plead guilty to these charges. For I do not see that we are to blame if we love our country and our countrymen more than our brethren from the other portions of Great Britain do theirs; nor do I see any harm in our devoting the closing hours of one day of 365, to meeting together to remind each other whence and from whom we sprang, and to stir up within our breasts the old Scottish spirit which has done so much, not for Scotland only, but for the whole world. We admit, and we glory in the fact, that we do love dear Auld Scotland! the land of the mountain and the flood; the land "Whaur Ossian dwelt and Coila's minstrel sang." We venerate the deeds of her heroes and the names of those who have handed them down to us. And we love our auld Scottish tongue! It is the fact of our having this language of our own that forms one of the strongest bonds between us. For it must be remembered that ours is no mere *patois* or provincialism! I recollect reading on the occasion of the Burns Centenary in 1869, a speech made by Ralph Waldo Emerson, the eminent American orator and writer, in which he made these remarks:—"He grew up in a rural district, speaking a *patois* unintelligible to all but natives; and he made that Lowland Scotch into a Doric dialect of fame." It is the only example in History of a language being made classic by the genius of a single man." But I differ in *toto* from the learned panegyrist, in his estimate of the language in which Burns wrote. It is admitted by all who are authorities on the subject—and I put it in this way lest it should be supposed that I arrogate to myself the title to speak as an authority—I say, it is admitted by all who are authorities on the subject, that

it is no mere *patois*. It was the language of the Scottish nation. The language in which its kings, nobles and clergy expressed themselves; its parliament discussed and enacted the laws of the land; justice was administered; and its most sound records were kept. (Hear hear). Hear what Professor Wilson says on the subject, and he speaks in his native tongue:—"Dinna ye be alarmed! If our ballads are worth reading our southern neighbours will soon understand the broadest word in them. Besides, we are the true conservatives of the auld steive Saxon tongue; and many bonnie words long reputed to be Scotticisms are found in the writings o' fathers o' English verse; and are now restored to the place they are sae justly entitled to haud in the language o' the greatest nation o' the face o' the yirth!" (Cheers.) Then he proceeds with strong emphasis:—"But the glory o' Scotland is, that she's sae fond o' auld associations; auld feelins; auld sangs; auld freens; and auld lang-syne!" When Scotland gave to England a king—thus laying the foundation of that union which has proved so beneficial to both nations in a manner congenial to our national pride, the language of the more popular and wealthy portion of the empire gradually became the language of literature, the written language even north of the Tweed. But the tongue refused, and still refuses, to part entirely with its old friend; and it still remains, as I have said, the strongest tie that binds us. It was in this language that our early bards sang. I allude to those whose chiefs had to bear the brunt of the struggles for our country's freedom. It is in this language that our bards and rhymesters still sing. It was in this language that the doughty Wallace hurled defiance at the oppressors of his country; that Thomas the Rhymer and Blind Harry recited their stirring tales; that Bruce addressed his heroic followers; that the royal author James the First of Scotland poured forth his tender strains; that the roystering gaberlunzieman James the Fifth trolled out his rollicking ditties; that his daughter, the lovely Mary Stuart, first lisped in numbers; that Barbour, Wyntoun and William Dunbar shewed the genius that was in them; and that the fearless churchman John Knox, with true Scottish conscientiousness, thundered forth the doctrines of the Reformation. (Applause.) The translation of the Bible in the reign, and established by Proclamation, of James the First of England and Sixth of Scotland, fixed the standard of English from the Land's End to John o' Groat's. Up to that time the few important works written by Scotchmen, including the writings of George Buchanan, were written in Latin. But from that time, all who wrote books, apart from those who partook of the bardic or minstrel character, wrote them in English; and thenceforward the character of the nation was to appear in an aspect totally different from that in which it had been formerly displayed. The bravery of the Scotch needs no panegyric from us. (Cheers.) It was acknowledged throughout England, and from one end of the continent of Europe to the other. The alliances with France, in particular, gave French warriors to Scotland, and Scottish warriors to France. But changes were now to take place, which shewed to the world that the nation which had proved itself indomitable in war—its thousands preserving the freedom of their country against the myriads of its warlike neighbours—could so direct its energies and its skill, as to uphold in the arts of peace the fame it had won with the sword. Its ancient Bards had done their work, and done it well. They had kept alive in the breasts of their countrymen the spirit of their fathers, immortalised centuries before by Tacitus. I speak of the Bards having done their work, because I need hardly tell you that they were a class of men who were venerated as the depositories of the histories of the great houses of the land, particularly of

those with which they were allied. Their duty was to recite these histories for the amusement of their chiefs and their retainers; and it is natural to suppose there was sufficient exaggeration in their recitals, when it is considered that their well-doing and the degree of favour accorded to them depended on the *complaisance* of him whose deeds or the deeds of whose ancestors they sung. But whatever exaggeration, it matters little to us. Their spirited recitals fired the souls of their hearers, and prompted them to emulate the prowess of their fathers. And the same spirit animates every Scotchman at the present day—(applause)—as he hears, talks, or reads of his country's great ones in the past. The freedom they secured Scotchmen will never part with. Its effects were seen in the days and doings of the Covenanters, and in the Act of Union itself; and its effects are seen at this day. It is the old spirit that prompts Scotchmen in all parts of the world to keep up with the foremost, and never to lag behind. Thus it is that we have such names to be proud of as Napier, the inventor of logarithms; Adam Smith, the expounder of political economy; Black, the discoverer of latent heat; and Watt, the practical utilizer of steam. Thus it is that we have such names as Robertson and Tytler, Hume and Smollett, Macaulay and Alison, among our historians; that Brougham, Jeffrey and Professor Wilson stand preëminent as writers on many subjects—from Law and Moral Philosophy to Essays and Reviews; and, in the case of the last, of the glorious *Noctes Ambrosianae*—(applause),—which stands and will stand alone, *sui generis*, to delight our children, as it has delighted us. So too comes it that our Schools and Universities hold an honoured place, not only for the practical excellence of their sons, but also for the scientific works sent forth by them on all subjects. Need we name Lords Campbell and Cockburn, Dr. Brown the commentator, Playfair, Syme, Simpson, Livingston, Bruce, Hugh Miller and a host of others? Names worthy of a place side by side with the greatest in Britain! names that not only do credit to Scotland, but to the great empire of which she forms but a small part—(Query)—and whose works benefit the whole human race. I am detaining you too long (No);—but my task were but half performed did I omit to mention the Leviathan o' the North, Sir Walter Scott! (Hear!) Not of his novels, poems, biographies, would I speak to-night. The world has seen them, and has crowned him with a wreath more unfading than laurel. But let me mention his "Tales of a Grandfather," his "History of Scotland." It is from them that most of us obtained our earliest initiation into Scottish history; and it is from this book that many an English lad has had his sympathies awakened towards us, and been led to feel almost as great a pride in our heroes as we ourselves experienced. (Applause.) And then come we to "Our ain immortal Rab!" It is not that we think lightly of Ramsay, Hogg, Galt, Tannahill, Motherwell, Rogers, Lady Lindsay, Lady Nairne, Ballantyne, Smith and others. Their strains are all dear to us; but Rab "was king o' them a'." He is more to us than all our writers, however great their acquirements and high-sounding their titles. They appeal to our intellects—our heads! He takes possession of our hearts! He has sung to us

"In simple Scottish lays,
The lowly train in life's sequestered scene."

He has thrilled us with Bruce's address to his troops on the morning of the greatest of Scotland's battles for her freedom. He has put our heart-utterances into language which enables us to address our dearies in words and melodies unsurpassed and unsurpassable. He has demolished cant by his sarcastic sallies at the mere professors of religion; he has taught us to be kind and gentle to the meanest of God's creatures; he has given us a watchword which is fast becoming that

of the world at large—"A man's a man for a' that!" (Cheers.) He has even a heart that can pity the arch-enemy o' mankind himself—

"I'm wae to think upo' yon den,
E'en for your sake."

And he has given us a song which, though too frequently sung without any appreciation of its deep pathos, is really one of the most touching in the language; which is usually sung at the conclusion of our convivial evenings, and will most likely be heard to-night—the song o' "Auld Lang Syne." He was not a perfect man. He was not a perfect poet, speaking according to the canon. But he was Scotia's Bard! And we love him better than all the rest put together. I must apologise for my prolixity, for I find it difficult to stop. I have got the most important part of my duty to perform—to name my toast. Brither Scots! be not influenced by the weakness of its introduction; but remembering the honour conferred by them upon Scotland, and by reflection on you as Scotchmen, pledge me with true Scottish heartiness, "The Bards and Authors o' Scotland." (Applause.)

Song.—"Hame cam oor gudeman at e'en." (Mr. Chalmers.)

Mr. MORRISON (who was received with great cheering) rose to propose the next toast, "Prosperity to Shanghai." He did so with considerable diffidence, not because he did not feel interest in the subject, but because he was unable to do it justice. Many (he said) have heard the same toast proposed year after year at these dinners, and circumstances altered so little that everything which ought to be said had no doubt been already said—even down, perhaps, to that very remark. It was natural, in talking of prosperity, to talk of good times past, and to look back on the good times we remember, or perhaps on those we do not remember. But he preferred to speak of the good times present, and of good times to come. Some of them would perhaps say the present times are not very good; that steamers are not making money, and that tea is falling in about the same ratio as when it is poured from a teapot. (Laughter.) But he thought any misfortune of that kind could be clothed and hidden in a roll of silk. They had pulled through depressed times before, and he dared say they would do it again. There was every reason to believe the advantages of the past would be equalled by the prosperity of the future. A good reason why they should progress, was that they all wished it; if Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen, said a thing should be done, it was very likely it would be done. (Cheers.) Some people tell us the days of Shanghai are numbered, and that all our trade is going to Chinkeang—(cries of "Bosh!")—and that when it has gone to Chinkeang, the Chinese are going to do it all; the British ensign is to disappear from China and the Chinese flag is to float in the Thames. Well, the Stars and Stripes and the Tricolor had floated in the Thames for a long time, but the British flag had not yet disappeared from France and the United States; and any one who did not mean to leave China till the last ship carrying the Union Jack had departed, had better order a good strong coffin and write his friends to come out and see him, as if they waited till he got home they would never meet again. (Cheers and laughter.) There was none of that parsimony as yet apparent in the place, that was symptomatic of collapse. If money was wanted, for amusement or for charity, it was forthcoming; there was none of the reluctance of men who were asked to spend what might not be their own. (A laugh.) They had only to look at the table. The Vice-President had told them what the Society was founded for. He had said it was founded for the succour of Brother Scotchmen who might fall into distress—and he presumed the term Scotchmen included Scotchwomen.

(Great laughter.) Well they seemed to him able to succour their countrymen and countrywomen in Shanghai, and to have a very good dinner out of the balance. If all societies in Shanghai prospered as well, the place was not likely to come to grief for a long while yet. He was himself a new arrival, and he supposed it was out of courtesy to his griffinhood—he could hardly say youth—that he was put in his present position. The enterprise with which he has been connected had had some little difficulties of its own. They had been tried in Court, and a verdict returned which was a sort of "not guilty but don't do it again." (A laugh.) But that was all over now, and he should not wonder if the Chinese soon wanted much larger works done. He could promise them one thing, if they would find the money he would find a Scotchman to spend it. (Cheers and laughter.) Amid prosperity they must be prepared for troublous times now and then, but notwithstanding all that their friends, and some enemies, told them, he could see no sign yet of the cloud that was going to ruin the Model Settlement of China. He asked them in all confidence to drink "Prosperity to Shanghai."

Drunk with great applause, and three cheers for the Woosung Railway.

Song.—"Here's to the year that's awa." (Mr. Ogilvie.)

Mr. KRAUSS, chairman of the Municipal Council, briefly responded to the toast in the name of the community. He was glad to say that the times during the "year that's awa," had been better than for several years previously, and he thought that one step had been taken to increase the prosperity of Shanghai by the opening of the Woosung Railway, which might lead no one knew whither. (Cheers and laughter.) It had been called a toy railway in some of the newspapers—(oh!)—but the writer said it would soon be extended, and the benefits to the Settlement likely to accrue, were incalculable. It was worth while to notice that this improvement had been introduced by the great Scotch firm—(hear)—who had been the leaders in every enterprise from the first days of the Settlement. In any case, he supposed we should prosper about the same as we had always prospered—(laughter),—and he would simply thank them very much for the way they had drunk the toast.

Mr. THURBURN, in rising to propose the health of the guests, said:—Mr. Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Croupiers, and Gentlemen—I must ask you to withdraw your minds for a brief period from the contemplation of our greatness and worthiness as a nation, as they have been depicted in eloquent language by more than one speaker to-night; from the associations which the sight and the discussions of the great chieftain of the pudden race and other Scotch favorites have no doubt aroused in your bosoms; from the recitations of the deeds of the heroes of our antiquity, in short from the contemplation of ourselves altogether, in order that we may give fitting welcome to the guests who have done us the honour to attend our annual festival, this 30th of November, 1876. (Hear!) Hospitality I believe is a virtue which belongs in a greater or less degree to every nation under the sun, but to none more so than the Scotch; for what Southerner who has ever crossed our border, has not been made welcome to a share in our cakes, our kail, our haggis, and our whiskey—(hear! hear! and cheers),—and enjoyed them too, no doubt. That spirit I am happy to say extends itself, as Scotchmen extend themselves, all over the globe; and to sit down at such a board as this without the pleasure of having our friends of other nationalities to join with us and share it, would be well-nigh impossible. It may be that some of our friends feel somewhat shy of accepting our hospitality. (Cries of "No! No!" "Not a bit!") They have a feeling almost amounting to dread regarding that awful dish the haggis, called,

I once remember, on board a P. & O. steamer, by a hyper-refined gentleman, the most barbarous dish he ever sat down to—(cries of "shame" and "name")—and the only thing that seems to overcome their repugnance is the assurance that they shall have a little whiskey afterwards, to put it all straight. But, gentlemen, in all my many years' experience of St. Andrew's dinners, I have invariably found that our guests, like coy maidens, after being properly coaxed and finding our customs and our cookery not so bad as they had imagined, out-Scotch us Scotchmen and vow we're "vera brithers." (Hear!) May such then be their feelings to-night, may the haggis and the whiskey do their duty, may their hearts loup to the tartan—may the drones of the bagpipes become as music in their ears. (Hear! and laughter.) Such is the welcome, the hearty welcome, of the St. Andrew's Society of Shanghai to "Our Guests," this night. Long may they live, happy may they be, and to-morrow from all headache free. Permit me to couple with this toast the name of a gentleman whose hospitality has been often extended to many of us, I mean Mr. Robinson. Scotchmen, the toast of "Our Guests," and with three good rattling cheers.

(Drank with musical honors and great cheering.)

Song.—"Robin Tamson's smiddy O." (Mr. Spence.)

Mr. ROBINSON said before he came into the room he had heard several characters of the worthy Saint whose memory they were met to celebrate; since being in the room he had heard several additional ones, and just now, from the Vice-President, he had learned further particulars concerning him. If he remembered rightly, obedience was mentioned as one of the virtues for which he was celebrated, and it is in following his example in that respect (said Mr. Robinson) that I rise to respond to the toast which has been proposed by Mr. Thurburn. A worthy American friend of mine is in the habit of saying that it is never known who is going to be President till after the election; so, before I came into the room to-night, I was wholly unaware of the honor you intended for me in selecting me to respond to the toast of your "Guests." I must ask, therefore, for your indulgence and that of those for whom I am responding, if I cannot contribute to your instruction and amusement as previous speakers have done. But, though devoid of powers of amusement, it does not seem to me a very difficult task to express on behalf of myself and the other guests our hearty thanks for the—shall I say—enthusiastic warmth and hospitality—(hear, hear)—with which you have received us:—

We shall feast without providing;
Every dainty we could think of
Every vine that we would drink of
Have been ours.

But, sir, it is not for the good cheer alone that we have to thank you. We have enjoyed a great intellectual, and I may say a very great vocal treat. (Hear.) Gatherings such as these must, I think, do a great deal of good to all who take part in them. They encourage and awaken kindly social feelings, and stimulate patriotism and charity. This is the first opportunity on which I have had the pleasure of spending a social evening with the Saint—(a voice)—Hope it will not be the last—but I can safely say for my own part, and feel sure for the other guests who have been more fortunate than myself, that we shall look forward—excuse the pronunciation—to "another nicht wi' St. Andrew." Well, I think I had now better sit down. I am sorry I could not contribute a better quota to the eloquence to which I have listened with much pleasure, and my only regret is that the task of responding for your guests had not been entrusted to better hands. (No, no, couldn't be). I return you our most hearty thanks.

[At the suggestion of Mr. Turnbull, the guests gave three hearty cheers and a "tiger" for their hosts.]

The CHAIRMAN then rose to propose "The Kindred Societies of Shanghai." Gentlemen, he said, whilst we sit here listening to the praises of our native land, we must not forget that there are in Shanghai other Societies whose objects are similar to those of our own. There is I believe the Society of Good Templars, and there are those powerful and mysterious Societies known as Freemasons, all doing good, all aiding their unfortunate fellows, and all deserving of our best wishes. (Hear.) But in addition, there is one which alone of all the others can to my mind be fairly designated as "a kindred society." Its aims, its objects, its initiatory and mystic rites are almost identical, and only in name can we find any great difference. We cry "Saint Andrew," they shout "Saint Patrick"—not in opposition but in all love and amity. (Applause.) Gentlemen, the object of this Society, and I believe that of Saint Patrick, is primarily to assist our distressed nationals in a quiet and unostentatious way, to relieve without hurting the feelings of those unfortunate brethren who find themselves destitute on foreign soil. (Hear hear.) Secondly, by gatherings such as this to-night, to promote cordial feeling amongst us all. Saint Patrick's Society nobly does its duty in both, and I therefore call upon you to drink heartily to its welfare. (Applause.)

Song—"Willie brew'd a peck o' maut." (Sir Wm. Johnston.)

Mr. HOLLIDAY was struck dumb with admiration. He had heard two gentlemen lament their fate that they had had to propose the same toast, the one five years and the other ten years before, and the last of the two gentlemen had given them a brand new speech. (A laugh.) He wished he could give them a brand new speech, but he feared he wasn't "in the vein." The truth was, when he was asked if he would respond for the Kindred Societies, he said, "Oh! yes, he wouldn't back out of his responsibilities;" but at that time he had in his mind's eye the worthy secretary of St. Patrick's Society. He had thought, if he promised to respond he would get the worthy secretary to write a speech; but the worthy secretary had gone to Japan. (A laugh.) As a last resort, he then appealed to a friend of his—a Mickielong—coming home the day before from parade, and asked him to write a speech. He promised readily; but at half-past two that afternoon, instead of the speech, came a chit—"My dear Holliday,—were you in earnest about that speech? I hope not." (Laughter.) What then (said Mr. Holliday) could I do? I had trusted to this man, and he threw me over. I should be very glad to give you a swell speech if I could, but I can't. I envy my friend who has just responded for the guests with true forensic eloquence—(a laugh); and wish I could emulate him. I can only return you my simple thanks on behalf of the Kindred Societies, for the way in which you have received the toast. And, speaking of Kindred Societies, it seems to me there is only one society. Looking round the table just now, I think we can hardly call the Temperance Society one of our Kindred Societies. (Laughter.) Between St. Andrew's and St. Patrick's, there is no doubt much similarity. We each have an object in common, and each endeavour to carry it out. At present, the St. Andrew's has the greater number of members, but we hope bye-and-bye the St. Patrick's will emulate them. As to the two countries, the song which followed the proposal of the toast is most appropriate. Whiskey is a strong bond between them. (Cheers and laughter.) Some like Scotch whiskey, and some like Irish, but all Scotchmen and Irishmen like whiskey. As to their respective merits, I cannot say much. It would be unseemly to enter into a wrangle on the subject at present. Your Chairman just now remarked that Scotland gave England a King; I can only say that Ireland gave her a Wellington. (A voice—of

English parentage.) Well, gentlemen, I do not know that I have any more to say, except to thank you once more on behalf of the St. Patrick's Society, for having drunk our healths so heartily. I hope at the next St. Patrick's dinner we shall have the opportunity of returning the compliment. (Applause.)

Song—"St. Patrick's Day." (Mr. Gubbins.)

Mr. CHALMERS, in proposing the next toast, said:—Gentlemen, You are all aware that I am going to attempt to say something about the Press, that being the toast next on the list. I am an indifferent cook, and I fear that in my hands this toast is bound to be spoilt; it will be lucky if it is only done brown, so to speak. But you must consider that the fault lies with those who have selected such incompetence for a post of such importance. We all know that gentlemen connected with the Press write best on subjects they know nothing whatever about—witness Sir Chas. Dilke on the China question and the address to Sir Thomas, and it is just possible that the Committee has been infected with some vague idea that the case is similar with after-dinner speakers. Nevertheless, I am so much gratified by being chosen, that I personally feel very little for the disappointment of my hearers, especially as I am afforded the opportunity of informing them of the connection of my family with the Press for nearly a century and a half. Those among us who hail "frae Aberdeen awa" must be quite familiar with the name of the *Aberdeen Journal*, and I feel a pride, which I hope is not unjustifiable, in saying that that journal has been owned and edited by the Chalmers for nearly 140 years. (There is an immense amount of Scotch accent held in solution in this whiskey.) (A laugh.) Well, no other newspaper that I know of has been so long in one family, and though its principles are what would be called by Dr. Kenealy somewhat antiquated, and its politics might be considered by such an advanced Liberal as Lord Beaconsfield to belong to the Fossil Tory order, everyone must admit that the Fossils are eminently respectable. No one ever heard a breath of suspicion about the conduct of the Dodo, or the Megalosaurus, for instance; and although there may remain what on our Saint's day might be called a slight halo of intemperance about the memory of the Hic-thyosaurus, the conduct that led to his family receiving such a nic-name may have been quite exceptional. But the fact of my being a sort of connection of the Press—a Scotch cousin so to speak—has not weighed on my mind to any great extent; it has not affected me in any way like the editor who was so wrapped up in his profession that he called his first child "Imprimis," and his second "Finis," (because his means did not allow him to hope for any more); then, when his third appeared, he promptly named him "Addendum;"—(cheers and laughter)—and editorially escaped from the embarrassment of a fourth little stranger by calling him "Erratum." (Laughter.) That man's heart and soul was in his business; and we rejoice to think there are editors among us who, though they don't have the same number of little opportunities of showing it—(laughter)—take the keenest interest in elevating their fellowmen, and raising the price of advertising space. Were I an older man, I might utter words of wisdom to the hoary-headed—and otherwise—editors of the Shanghai papers, reminding them of the responsibilities attaching to the Press, &c. I might repeat a number of platitudes about the mighty engine of civilisation, &c., &c., but all this would be simply wasting time—you know the sort of thing so well; but even from my youthful standpoint I can try to look ahead, and what possibilities of publishing do not loom large in the dim long vistas of the future! What a power in China may not the Press be

some day, when the *Daily Telegraph's* "largest circulation in the world" will be a ridiculous boast in the eyes of the two millions of subscribers to the morning and evening *Shun Pao*! What do we know at present about Public Opinion in China? Who forms it? Who guides it? Who is its exponent? When there is an intelligent and Free Press in China, the country may become a great power, and be capable of great things, but not till then. The Press is the true remedy for the present state of affairs. The power of the Press has never yet been exaggerated, and Archimedes became prophetic when he spoke of the lever that would move the world had he only a fulcrum. Gentlemen, the lever that does move the world is Public Opinion, and the fulcrum on which it rests is a Free Press. (Applause.) Gentlemen, drink to "The Press."

Song—"The Braer Bush." (Mr. Winton.)

Mr. GUNDRY, who was called on by the Chairman to reply, said:—I thank you, gentlemen, for the very hearty response you have given to the toast, and for the compliment you have paid me in again associating my name with it; though I obey the call with much diffidence in the presence of my colleague Mr. Balfour, who is so much better fitted both in point of nationality and in every other respect, to respond. I think, at this late hour, I shall best show my appreciation of the compliment by the brevity of my reply. I will not therefore attempt to prove that Saint Andrew came over with the early Dalriadic emigrants from Ireland, and founded the first Scottish newspaper in Argyleshire. (Laughter.) I will not attempt to follow the last speaker back to the days of the ichthyosaurus, nor to trace the history of the Scottish Press, through the interesting connexion of the Chalmers family with the *Aberdeen Journal*, down to the present time. (Cheers, and laughter.) Mr. Chalmers has bridged over the gap for me; I will not even pause to enumerate the various Scotchmen who have helped to achieve for the Press of Great Britain its preëminent rank, but will only name the man who has made the *Scotsman* a power for good throughout the length and breadth of Scotland—(a voice—"Russell")—Mr. Russell—(applause)—whose death has been so sincerely lamented by all his contemporaries. And yet it were hard to overlook Mr. Archibald Forbes, the correspondent of the *Daily News*, without whom we might never have heard of the Bulgarian atrocities, nor been in our present danger of war with Russia. (Hear! and Cheers.) Gentlemen Mr. Chalmers has referred to Archimedes, in illustrating the power of the Press. I will venture to quote one of your own countrymen, Carlyle, who has made the somewhat sweeping assertion that "journalists at the present day are Kings and Clergy"—kings, however, I presume, so long only as they head popular opinion; clergy so long as they preach reasonable doctrine consonant with the popular view. But I will not follow Mr. Chalmers into the political topics upon which he has touched. You will probably think that at a convivial meeting, and especially at this late hour, politics are better avoided—(hear)—or at any rate that they can be better discussed by the Press under other circumstances. I will, then, refer to the toast more directly as it concerns our present purpose. Gentlemen, I accept the compliment you have paid us, and affirm with you that you are greatly indebted to the Press. Without the Press, the solid columns of brilliant and polished eloquence which we have so much admired this evening, would have been lost to the world and to posterity. Through the Press the lasses of Scotland will learn, in the space of about seven weeks, that distance has not cooled the hearts of their countrymen—(cheers and laughter)—nor lessened the

admiration you feel for their "many charms and winsome faces." Through the Press those other worthies of Scotland who are still in a position to appreciate anything, will learn the respect that is entertained for them in this great community. (Cheers.) And the glory of those who are unfortunately past appreciating it, will be enhanced by a record of the eulogies which have this evening been uttered. All this and much more I am sure you meant, gentlemen, by the hearty manner in which you drank the toast, and for which once more, on behalf of the Press, I thank you.

Mr. BALFOUR, who rose in response to loud calls, said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—If I were to interpret the manner in which you have insisted upon my supplementing the remarks of my friend Mr. Gundry, in reply to the toast of the Press, as meaning anything beyond the expression of your own kindly and generous sentiments towards myself and the profession I have the honour to represent, I might fall into the egregious error of conceiving myself a most accomplished journalist. But whatever may be my humble merits in that capacity, of which you are better judges than I, they far transcend my powers as a public speaker; and as I claim proficiency in neither province, my recognition of your good wishes will be purely grateful. I feel unequal to the responsibility of answering for the Press at large, beyond telling you, after the fashion of a Queen's Speech, that our relations with all our contemporaries are at present of a most cordial nature, and that I hope they may long remain so. (Laughter.) My own endeavours to fulfil the duties of my calling with as much energy as I can command, and as much conscientiousness as the exigencies of the situation permit; and I utterly repudiate the creed, attributed, I need hardly say, to Talleyrand, that the first duty of a journalist is to conceal all the information he can possibly manage to collect. State secrets weigh heavily upon the breast, and I can assure you that no news of public interest has much chance of remaining a diplomatic mystery after it has been transplanted to the un congenial atmosphere of the office of the *Shanghai Courier*. (Cheers and laughter.) The representative of my most respected contemporary has already given you an equally uncompromising exposition of his own journalistic policy; I need not, therefore, take the liberty of encroaching upon his rights, but limit myself to expressing, both on his behalf and my own, our grateful sense of your—subscriptions. (Cheers and laughter.)

It was a quarter to 1 before the last toast on the programme was disposed of. "Auld Lang Syne" was soon after sung, and the company broke up; just a few, however, remaining as usual to discuss a devilled bone and another glass of toddy, in a social cluster, before leaving.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO SIR THOMAS WADE.

A large number of influential residents assembled on the 23rd ult., at H.B.M.'s Consulate, to present an address to Sir Thomas Wade, K.C.B., on the occasion of his departure to England. Among those present were:—Messrs. W. H. Medhurst, J. C. Myers, F. H. Bell, J. Hart, W. Paterson, W. S. Fitz, E. H. Lavers, E. Cameron, G. W. Coutts, H. Sutherland, C. Thorne, R. A. Mowat, A. Davenport, D. Spence, Bristow, Boyd, P. Maclean, W. F. Mayers, A. Wylie, Rennie, Baber, Allen, Percival, W. H. Tapp, Ramsay, T. G. Smith, G. B. Glover, C. L. Simpson, Wetmore, R. Miller, J. I. Miller, L. Ewald, G. Bolton, J. Bell-Irving, F. M. Yound, Thurburn, Myburgh, Gundry, Hippisley, Carnie, G. Morrison, Barnes Dallas, Savage, W. C. Ward, J. Hall, Dodwell, M. Jones, E. Major, Balfour, Welch, E. Bowen, G. Henderson; the Very Rev. Dean Butcher, Canon

McClatchie, Rev. J. Thomas, Dr. Henderson, Dr. Johnston, Dr. Macgowan, Dr. Macartney, Dr. Christensen, and others.

The ceremony took place in the Court room, which Sir Thomas Wade, who was warmly received, entered about half-past two o'clock.

Mr. BELL, in presenting the address, said:—Sir Thomas, it is a great pleasure as well as a great honour to me to have been appointed to read to you an address from the Foreign community of Shanghai.

He then read as follows:—

To Sir THOMAS FRANCIS WADE, K.C.B.,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China.

SIR,—We feel that we should be neglecting a duty and foregoing a privilege, if we allowed you to leave China without offering you some public expression of our personal regard and official respect.

You have been identified with foreign relations with China for thirty-four years, and your name will be always associated with the great changes which have taken place during that critical period. There are those amongst us whose memory carries them back to the time when, after you had served Her Majesty both as a soldier and a civilian in the South, you were transferred to fill a Consular office in Shanghai. On arriving here you found again a double occupation; and old residents remember your zeal as a Volunteer Officer, and your labours in laying the foundations of the existing Chinese Customs Service.

After other employments in the South, you were again amongst us, attached to the Embassy of the late Lord Elgin; and the Treaty of Tientsin itself furnishes ample proof of the assistance you rendered His Lordship throughout the course of his mission, and in the inauguration of the new system of intercourse with the Chinese Government.

Since that event, foreign relations with China have assumed a different aspect, but they have been more difficult to preserve in a satisfactory condition, as the recollection of the pressure applied to establish them in the first instance grew less vivid, and as the intercourse of the once isolated Empire with Foreign States has become more extended and complicated.

As Chinese Secretary and in the elevated position of British Minister, we have long admired the indefatigable spirit with which you have devoted your energies to the furtherance of the legitimate interests of your countrymen, whilst at the same time endeavouring to promote the advancement of the Chinese themselves in that path of progress which is the surest means of securing the advantage of all alike.

We can readily guess how many complications must have arisen at various times, and how arduous must have been the work of the diplomatist in dealing with a Government proverbially averse to change, and suspicious of all suggestions that showed how improvement was inseparable from innovation.

The position which in spite of all obstacles you had secured was shewn plainly by the confidence reposed in your counsels during the recent difference between China and Japan; and the wisdom which helped to prevent a disastrous war between those two countries entitles you to public gratitude.

But the last year has shewn especially the advantage of the presence of a Minister so influential and so judicious at the Court of Peking. An interruption of peaceful relations with the Imperial Government, which was so much dreaded by all thoughtful men, has been averted by your endeavours directed no less towards securing what the dignity of your country imperatively claimed than towards obtaining redress for urgent grievances.

We have lately been rejoiced by the intelligence that the differences which had subsisted between the British Government and that of China, arising out of the unhappy occurrence in Yunnan, had been terminated by the Convention signed between yourself and the Plenipotentiary appointed to meet you at Chefoo; and we have been gratified by the evidence which this agreement supplies, of the care you have bestowed upon every point appertaining to foreign intercourse with China. Without presuming to trench upon the political side of the questions involved, we beg to offer our tribute of thanks for the advantages secured to Foreign commerce by the opening of additional ports, and by the settlement of numerous subjects of disagreement between the authorities of China and other countries.

It is not our province to dwell upon the scholarship, at once accurate and profound, which has been so useful to every student of the Chinese language; but though scholars alone may be able to appreciate the merits of your literary labours, all can comprehend and profit by the example you have presented to us.

It remains for us to wish you a prosperous voyage, a happy reunion with your family, and that rest which has been so well-earned by exertions in behalf of welfare of China and the dignity of England.

[The address bore the following signatures.]

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Adamson, Bell & Co.

Gilman & Co.

Turner & Co.

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Russell & Co.

Birley, Worthington & Co.

John Forster & Co.

George Barnett & Co., per pro

C. M. Dyce.

Holliday, Wise & Co.

Little & Co.

Brand Brothers & Co.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai

Banking Corporation, Ewen

Cameron, Manager.

For the National Bank of India,

Limited, James Campbell,

Manager.

A. Hennequin, Agent M.M.S.S.

Co.

C. Thorne.

H. Vinay, Sub-Manager Comp-

toir d'Escompte de Paris.

Rowley Miller.

Alfred L. Turner.

H. A. Moore.

A. Veitch.

D. A. M. Gunn.

For the Chartered Bank of

India, Australia and China,

M. W. Boyd.

E. G. Moberly.

A. J. Howe.

W. C. Ward.

J. W. Harding.

M. Banyard.

G. H. Wheeler.

Arthur Anderson.

Frank M. Yound.

Joseph Welch.

W. S. Wetmore.

Joseph Beattie.

Heard & Co.

Alfred Dent & Co.

Reid, Evans & Co.

J. W. Maclellan.

Edward Henderson.

Robt. Ferguson.

Francis A. Groom.

R. S. Gundry.

A. Thurburn.

John J. Winton, Sub-Manager

Hongkong and Shanghai

Bank.

H. Morris.

J. I. Miller.

Thos. H. Whitehead.

Maitland & Co.

Alfred A. Krauss.

W. L. Russell.

F. W. Lemarchand.
 George T. Addis.
 Olyphant & Co.
 Frizar & Co.
 P. Maclean & Co.
 Carter & Co.
 For the North-China Insurance Co., Herbert Morris, Secretary.
 Hugh F. Ramsay.
 L. Fraser.
 Wm. Miller.
 Francis J. Green.
 Thos. D. Skelly.
 Robt. B. Carnegie.
 Edward Wheelley.
 Geo. B. Glover.
 G. G. Lowder.
 C. Lenox Simpson.
 Henry H. Hollins.
 R. Markwick.
 Marcus C. Towell.
 Frank J. Smith.
 H. H. Winn.
 Barnes Dallas.
 E. H. Gore-Booth.
 Ernest Major.
 Alexander Wylie.
 James Thomas.
 R. T. Rennie.
 James Johnston.
 A. Myburgh.
 Charles Henry Butcher.
 G. Bolton.
 L. Ewald.
 W. H. Medhurst.
 B. Christensen.
 Arthur Davenport.
 W. Paterson.
 Fred. H. Bell.
 E. H. Lavers.
 J. Hart.
 Alfred E. Hippiusley.
 J. Bell-Irving.
 W. S. Fitz.
 D. J. Macgowan.
 Hugh Sutherland.
 G. J. Morrison.
 H. Savage.
 F. Carnie.
 G. W. Coutts.
 Thomas McClatchie, M.A.

Sir THOMAS WADE, in acknowledging the address, said—I have prepared an answer to the address which you have been so good as to read to me. Before proceeding to read it, however, I beg to thank the gentlemen present, representing as they do the community, for their kind reception. He then read as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—I cannot sufficiently express my obligations to you for the kindly feeling that has suggested the Address you have done me the honour to present me with. In the terms in which that feeling has found utterance, I have only to complain of an excess on the side of friendly appreciation. Of one or two phrases, indeed, had circumstances admitted, I should have been disposed to pray that the text might be revised. I refer more particularly to the passage in which you credit me with the settlement of subjects of disagreement between the authorities of China and other countries. The latter words, however, it has been explained to me, but repeat an allusion earlier made in the Address to the adjustment of the misunderstanding between China and Japan, in the winter of 1874. You will I trust pardon this passing criticism, which is due only to my apprehension that more may be attributed to me than I have any right to claim.

Your Address, I can unaffectedly declare, has taken me entirely by surprise, and, apart from all other cause of satisfaction, I must admit that there is one which renders the presentation of it eminently gratifying to me. During a considerable portion of the long service which you pass in review, it has been my lot, either as the principal or subordinate agent of our Government, to have had more or less in my hands the care of interests of no small importance. Neither has my

treatment of the questions before me, nor have the principles by which I was believed to be guided, in all cases found favor with my countrymen in China. In many instances they have been emphatically denounced; no doubt conscientiously denounced; and I have no reason to suppose that the compliment paid me to-day is proof of the surrender of opinions very frequently declared to be at variance with mine. I accept it rather as evidence of a disposition which is characteristically English; the disposition to respect the steadfast effort of any man to do right, even when the course pursued by him may fail to command approval. (Applause.) To infallibility in the course pursued by myself, in times long past, or times more recent, I lay no claim whatever. To rectitude of purpose I feel that I may lay claim, and in the belief that it is mainly your recognition of this quality that has induced you to offer me the tribute of respect that I am here to acknowledge, I thank you most sincerely for your testimony.

I will not occupy your time by replying *seriatim* to the many compliments you have paid me on the discharge of my duty in the various capacities in which it has been my fortune to serve. On one point only, the advantages you consider secured to commerce, I shall trouble you with a few words. As was natural, on the appearance of the Chiefso Agreement, the proposal to modify the exercise of an important right excited remark; and comments upon this proposal having been addressed, directly or indirectly, to myself, I had had it in contemplation to leave with your Consul a paper exposing my own interpretation of the Treaty Clauses on which our rights are founded; the privileges we are entitled to claim under them, and the obligations they impose upon us. The Consul will be authorized to publish this paper.

In the recommendations submitted to Her Majesty's Government in relation to this matter, I have been influenced, I admit, by other considerations than the simple mitigation of the serious grievance that has so long weighed upon our Import Trade, or the immediate and direct expansion of that Trade; confident as I have been, nevertheless, that under the newly proposed conditions, it would not fail to be greatly expanded. Throughout the long discussion now at last terminated, and of which the questions of diplomatic and commercial intercourse but incidentally formed part, I have been constantly seeking an answer to the question, How best to prevent the recurrence of outrages such as that to which the late discussion owed its first commencement? For it is from events such as the Yunnan outrage that we have to apprehend misunderstandings prejudicial to our interests in China, whether moral or material. I do not say that my question has been answered. The cause of the evil lies deep, and it will take time to remove it. But I do hope that another step has been made towards its removal. If, as I have been wont to contend, calamities of the kind are to be attributed to the exclusivism that has unhappily distinguished the foreign policy of China, it is of course in the diminution of this exclusivist feeling that we are to look for the security we desire against misunderstandings; and such an improvement of feeling we have no right to expect, save through the increase of knowledge that can only follow upon increased familiarity with the foreigner under conditions of which China herself has no right to complain. A multiplication of points of contact by which the revenue of China will be benefited, while her intercourse with the outer world is enlarged, has appeared to me, in part at all events, to satisfy the requirement to which I attach so much value; and I am not ashamed to admit that, in pressing the terms conceded upon the Chinese Government,

I have been actuated by a desire to the full as great for the welfare and independence of this people as for the redress of our own wrongs, major or minor. I feel convinced that the barriers between them and outer nations once away, there will be nothing to hinder the Chinese from becoming in intelligence and strength the equals of the greatest powers upon earth; and although I should regret that self-interest held any place in connection with this belief, I shall not deny my pleasure in the conviction, equally strong, that our interests here will not be better served than by the development of China to her own advantage.

If my reply to your kind Address appears to you long, I can only beg you to accept the excuse that I have not had time to make it shorter. I must repeat that I cannot sufficiently thank you for your kindness, in which I feel the greater pleasure that it has afforded me the opportunity of saying farewell to so many who are either my friends and acquaintance, or who represent the friends and acquaintance with whom, at an earlier period of my connection with China, I have passed many happy hours. I may say happy years. When I look back to the time when the ground around us, now covered by an imposing Settlement, was a rushy bank, and when I recall all that has passed, socially and politically, in this locality or in other parts of China where Englishmen have congregated, if I flinch from the word patriarchal, I cannot divest myself of a sort of parochial interest in the well-being of our several communities. I need hardly assure you that each and all have my best wishes for their success in every enterprise in which an Englishman may honestly hope to prosper, and that in your Settlement in particular I trust that no element of prosperity may be wanting.

I bid you all very heartily farewell. (Applause.)

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the General Meeting of the Council, held in the Council Room, 17, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 13th November, 1876, at 9 o'clock a.m.

Present:—Messrs. A. A. Krauss (Chairman), G. J. W. Cowie, J. Hart, W. S. Fitz, J. Bell Irving, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of last meeting are read, confirmed, and signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and passed for publication.

Cash Statement, for week ending 11th instant, is submitted for inspection, and cheques for sundry payments are signed.

Bridges—Yang-king-pang No. 1.—Tenders for the erection of the iron bridge at the mouth of the Yang-king-pang Creek are considered.

On the recommendation of the Works Committee, Messrs. S. C. Farnham & Co.'s tender for Tael 6,000, is accepted, subject to the approval of the French Council.

Widening Footpath on Bund.—No further replies having been received to circular to Bund Lot-holders of 18th October, orders are given to proceed with the work at once.

Outside Roads.—A rough plan of the surrounding country is examined. In addition to the extensions of the Markham Road to Jessfield Road, and New Cemetery Road to Siccawei Road already resolved upon, the extension of Carter or Cross Road from Bubbling Well Road to the French Siccawei Road, and a road from Siccawei village to Jessfield, are suggested.

The following letter on the subject of these roads has since been written to the Consular Body—

Shanghai, 13th November, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to hand you plan showing the new roads the Council wish to make outside the limits of the Settlement. In the absence of a survey of the surrounding country, the Council can only determine the termini of the roads, and trust with the

assistance of the Chinese authorities to be able to run them direct from point to point, diverting the line only where it may appear advisable to avoid graves.

The plan embraces:

1.—The extension of the Markham Road from Alpha Farm to a point midway between Jessfield and the Bubbling Well.

2.—The extension of New Cemetery Road to "Au Chalet" or better perhaps to a point midway between "Au Chalet" and Catherine's Bridge.

3.—The extension of Carter or Cross Road from Bubbling Well Road to Siccawei Road.

4.—Road from Siccawei village to Jessfield. Of these the most important and which the Council wish to proceed with at once are the first two named. In suggesting a line for the extension of the Cemetery Road they have studiously avoided going near grave-yards, or property under the control of the Ningpo Guild.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. A. KRAUSS,
Chairman.

W. H. MEDHURST, Esq.,
H.B.M.'s Consul, and Senior
Member of Consular Body.

Amusements.

BASE BALL.

U.S. NAVY v. THE B. B. CLUB.

This match was played on Saturday last. The weather was glorious both for players and spectators, of whom there were a goodly number; play began at about 2 o'clock. The Navy won the toss and elected to take the field. The Club handled the timber and played havoc with the ball, making 12 runs on the first innings, which commanding lead rather damped the ardour of the Navy, while it gave confidence to the Clubites. However, the Navy put their shoulder to it, and after the second innings sept in their crack pitcher, Mr. Halsey, who astonished the Club by putting them out for a duck's egg. The Club retaliated with their Mr. Fialer, and the Navy retired with a score of an ovarian form. The play, after the first innings, was pretty even, the Navy gaining two runs on the Club from the second to the eighth innings; on the 9th and last the Club added eight to their score, while the Navy left the bat with an oval, the result being 15 runs in favor of the Club.

The chief feature of the game was the strong play of Mr. Halsey for the Navy, who appears all round to be one of the best players that have put in an appearance on the B. B. Ground. His excellent play in putting Mr. Coffey out on home base is not often equalled on this ground. Paymaster Burnside, as pitcher, puzzled the Club with drop balls at first, but on the last innings they got them well away. By on oversight of a batsman in not running on a fair foul ball, the Navy were enabled to make very pretty triple play (i.e., 3 men out on one ball.) The decision of the umpire on this ball, although questioned by many, was correct. For the Club, Mr. Forbes made two splendid running fly catches on the left field. Mr. Rowland was excellent on the first base. Mr. Fialer as pitcher has no equal in the Club; Mr. Earle as catcher was also good.

Paymaster Burnside as Captain for the Navy, and Mr. Fialer for the Club, deserve great praise for their efforts in coaching their respective teams.

This may be considered the best match that has been played on the B. B. Ground; the players gaining many rounds of applause from the visitors as the batsmen ceased their runs, while the fielders' skill was similarly rewarded when a good point was made by them.

The following are the scores:—

U.S. NAVY.		SHANGHAI B. B. CLUB.	
Runs.	Outs.	Runs.	Outs.
Halsey 3	2	Fialer 5	3
Laurence 1	3	Hort 5	2
Vreeland 3	2	Coffey 4	3
Coles 0	5	Carr 3	5
Roche 1	3	Earle 4	4
Culbertson 4	0	Hutchings 5	3
Nelson 2	2	Jansen 2	5
Burnside 2	3	Rowland 4	3
	18	Forbes 1	2
	27		27

Despite the rainy weather, a Return Match game of Base Ball, U.S. Navy v. Shanghai Base Ball Club, was played Thursday afternoon.

Owing to the wet state of the ground and the slippery condition of the ball, the playing was not so good as in the previous match.

The Navy on the second innings took the lead, but were soon headed by the Base Ball Club, who won the game after playing six innings, the score at the finish being 29 to 19.

Mr. Forbes and Mr. Earle each made a "Home run" (making 4 bases on a single hit.)

The Base Ball Club played eight men to the Navy's nine.

An "All-comers" match will be played on Saturday next, to which everybody is invited.

The following are the scores:—

U.S. NAVY.		S. B. B. CLUB.	
Runs.	Outs.	Runs.	Outs.
Halsey 3	2	Forbes 4	3
Laurence 3	1	Pike 2	3
Vreeland 2	1	Hutchings 3	3
Coles 0	5	Rowland 4	1
Roche 1	3	Coffey 4	2
Culbertson 4	0	Earle 4	2
Nelson 2	2	Swaney 3	3
Burnside 1	3	Fialer 5	1
	19		18

TIENTSIN AUTUMN RACE MEETING.

In consequence of the heavy rains which fell late in the season, our Race Course near the Treaty Joss House was inundated, and for a time it was doubtful whether we were to have an Autumn Meeting at all, especially as the cold weather was fast approaching and our leading Sports were interested in the meeting at Shanghai; but having received encouragement from Peking, and the old Race Course on the Taku Road being in decent order, it was decided to hold a meeting. Contrary to expectation, the weather was charming for the three days; instead of a strong north-wester, we had glorious sunshine, and many ladies graced the Grand Stand with their presence. The course being heavy, and turns sharp, good time was not to be expected, but the racing was good, especially on the second day.

FIRST DAY.

Thursday, 16th November.

1.—THE MAIDEN PLATE.—Value Tls. 75. One Mile. For Ponies that have never run before in China.

For this race four ponies came to the post, Pompadour being the favorite. A good start was effected, Glimt and Ventre Saint Gris leading and Sable last. At the 3-mile post Glimt increased his lead, and won by four lengths. Sable answered his rider's calls gamely, but could only secure second place.

Mr. Frazer's Glimt 1
" Random's Sable 2
M. de Roquette's Pompadour 3
Ventre Saint Gris 0

Time—2.21½

2.—THE WELTER STAKES.—Value Tls. 50. One Mile and a quarter. For ponies not otherwise entered. Weight 12st. Winners at previous meetings excluded.

Koid, the favourite, took the lead at starting, kept it, and finished hands down. Pegasus second, the others nowhere.

Mr. Frazer's Koid 1
" Scott's Pegasus 2
" Von Mollendorff's Sze Pu Shing 3
" Dour's Hawk 0
Time, 2.57.

3.—THE TZE-CHU-LIN STAKES.—Value, Tls. 60. Half a mile. Winner of Maiden Plate 7lbs. extra.

Saint David took the lead in a few strides after starting, but coming down the straight Tourterelle challenged him and won by two lengths. Pauvre Moi in consequence of a bad start had no chance from the beginning of the race.

Mr. Scott's Tourterelle 1
" Brochwell's Saint David 2
(Late Raton)
M. de Roquette's Pauvre Moi 3
(Late Tyro)
" Do. Hortensia 0
Time, 1.2½.

4.—MERCHANT STEAMERS' CUP.—One mile and a half. Presented by the Captains, Engineers and Officers of Steamers trading to Tientsin. Added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each. The Cup to be won at two consecutive meetings by a pony or ponies the property of the same owner. Should the pony at one meeting compete for the prize at the following meeting, he will have to carry a penalty of 5lbs. in addition to the ordinary penalties stated on the programme. Winner of Maiden Plate 7lbs. extra.

Saint David jumped off with a lead, with Sadronka and Snuff in waiting. This position they kept in passing the Grand Stand. In the opposite straight, Sadronka passed Saint David and won easily. Mr. Frazer's pony having won this race at two consecutive meetings, he will now keep the Cup.

Mr. Frazer's Sadronka 1
" Brochwell's Saint David 2
" Random's Snuff 3
M. de Roquette's Boit Sans Soif... 0
Time, 3.29.

5.—PEIHO STAKES.—Value, Tls. 60. Three quarters of a mile. Winners at this meeting 7lbs. extra.

This proved to be a most exciting race. Glimt raced Tourterelle neck and neck all the way, and was beaten on the post by a head after a capital contest. The others nowhere.

Mr. Scott's Tourterelle 1
" Frazer's Glimt 2
M. de Roquette's Pompadour 3
Mr. Jackson's Cote Rotir 0
Time, 1.38½.

6.—AUTUMN CUP.—Value, Tls. 70. One mile and a half. Winners of one race 7lbs., of two or more 10lbs. extra.

Peh Shing led all the way, and won in a canter by four lengths.

Mr. Newman's Peh Shing 1
Random's Snuff 2
" Druggist's Monte 3
M. de Roquette's Pauvre Moi 0
Time, 3.30.

SECOND DAY.

Friday, November 17th.

1.—THE — CUP.—Value Tls. 70. One mile. Winners at this meeting 7lbs. extra.

The winner of the Griffins', Glimt, again distinguished himself, although carrying 7lbs. extra. Two ponies came to the post and got away well together. In the back straight, Glimt and Saint David drew away from the ruck, and raced in gallant style. Saint David made most game efforts to take the lead, but could not collar Glimt, who won by a length.

Mr. Frazer's Glimt 1
" Brochwell's Saint David 2
Random's Sable 3
M. de Roquette's Pompadour 0
" Do. Boit Sans Soif ... 0
Time, 2.20½.

- 2.—THE CHALLENGE CUP.—Presented by E. Meyers, Esq. Two Miles. £50. For all ponies. To be won at two consecutive meetings by a pony or ponies the property of the same owner.

Monte made the pace hot in the beginning of the race, and in passing the Grand Stand was leading, *Saint David* hard held and *Sadronska* watching him. At the bottom corner, Monte shot his bolt and gave way to *Saint David*. *Sadronska* now drew ahead, kept the position, and won as he liked.

Mr. Frazer's <i>Sadronska</i>	1
„ Brochwell's <i>Saint David</i>	2
„ Druggist's <i>Monte</i>	3
M. de Roquette's <i>Pauvre Moi</i>	0
Time, 4.50½.	

- 3.—THE TIENSIN CUP.—Value, Tls. 70. One mile and a quarter. Winners of one race 7lbs., of two or more 10lbs. extra.

This race lay between *Peh Shing* and *Glimt*, and they soon drew away from their other antagonists, racing together to within 100 yards from home, when *Peh Shing* forged ahead and won a most exciting race by a length.

Mr. Newman's <i>Peh Shing</i>	1
„ Frazer's <i>Glimt</i>	2
„ Jackson's <i>Cote Rotin</i>	3
M. de Roquette's <i>Ventre Saint Gris</i> 0	
Time—2.52½.	

- 4.—THE TRIAL STAKES.—Value Tls. 75. One mile. A forced entry of 10 Taels each for all winners except the winner of the Welter Stakes. Optional for all other ponies that have run at this meeting.

Only three ponies came to the post to contest the championship of the meeting, and after a capital start *Sadronska* and *Tourterelle* raced away from *Koid* and kept neck and neck together until nearing home, when *Sadronska* won gamely on the post by a head.

Mr. Frazer's <i>Sadronska</i>	1
„ Scott's <i>Tourterelle</i>	2
„ Frazer's <i>Koid</i>	3
Time—2.18½.	

- 5.—THE CONSOLATION STAKES.—Value Tls. 50. One mile. For all beaten ponies at this meeting.

A mob of six ponies sought consolation by coming to the post, and having a good start got away together, but *Snuff* being fresh soon passed them and won as he liked. Monte tried hard to wrest second place from *Saint David*, who resented the joke and fought successfully for the position.

Mr. Random's <i>Snuff</i>	1
„ Brochwell's <i>Saint David</i>	2
„ Druggist's <i>Monte</i>	3
M. de Roquette's <i>Pauvre Moi</i>	0
„ Do. <i>Boit Sans Soif</i>	0
Mr. Von Mollendorff's <i>Sze Pu Shing</i> 0	
Time, 2.17½.	

Third Day, Saturday, 18th November.

- 1.—THE SWEEPSTAKES.—10 Taels each. One mile and a half. Winners of one race 10lbs., of 2 or more 14lbs. extra.

Sadronska and *Monte* jumped off with the lead, followed by *Snuff*. *Peh Shing* in consequence of restiveness had a bad start, but in the straight he came up to his horses and the lot raced together to the bottom corner, when *Sadronska* increased his lead followed by *Peh Shing*. Nearing home, Monte made a rush, passed *Peh Shing*, but could not collar *Sadronska*, who won by half-a-length.

Mr. Frazer's <i>Sadronska</i>	1
„ Druggist's <i>Monte</i>	2
„ Newman's <i>Peh Shing</i>	3
„ Random's <i>Snuff</i>	0
Time, 3.30½.	

The meeting closed with the usual Mafoos' race, Sailors' race on ponies and another on donkeys. Thanks are due to the Stewards and the Clerk of the Course for the punctuality with which each race was started, and the successful manner in which they carried out the programme.

Miscellaneous.

RE-OPENING OF THE WOOSUNG RAILROAD.

The Woosung Railroad was reopened for public traffic to-day at two p.m., but a special train was got ready at eleven a.m., and a few invitations issued, just to celebrate the occasion, though in an informal manner. A party of about twenty, including native officials and foreigners, assembled at the Shanghai Station at the time named, among those present being Messrs. W. H. Medhurst, W. M. Cooper, D. Spence, W. H. Tapp, Hurst, W. Paterson, J. Bell Irving, Smith, G. J. Morrison, C. P. Blethen, &c.; the mandarins present being Chên, the Mixed Court Magistrate; Shêng, one of the Commissioners who settled the articles of agreement with Mr. Mayers, at Nanking, (Chu being unable to accompany him through indisposition); Ma and Un, deputies of Fêng, Taotai of Shanghai, who was unable to attend owing to pressure of business; and Süng Kwong, brother of Fêng Taotai. The Cheshien and the native authorities of the Arsenal declined the jaunt. It was expected that the Ambassadors to England, with the chief members of their suite, would have joined in the excursion, and the train was delayed a quarter of an hour for their arrival; but a messenger was sent to say that, in consequence of an official visit by the Russian Minister, they were unable to come.—The start was made at 11.23, the Woosung Creek terminus being reached at 11.55, no stoppage having been made at either Kongwan or the Bar Station. The run over the nine and a half miles was therefore accomplished in 32 minutes.—Copies of the Taotai's proclamation, and the Rules for working the line, were posted at all the stations, and at other prominent points; and although the natives assembled in crowds at the bridges and level crossings, it was gratifying to witness the care they showed in keeping clear of the line. The Chinese gatekeepers at the crossings, attired in their neat uniforms of blue faced with red, handled their signal flags in proper style, and showed their full recognition of the importance of the duties they are engaged to perform. The permanent-way men, Chinese also, likewise displayed perfect knowledge of their calling, and especially that part of it which requires them to stand aside on the approach of a train, and make the signal that the rails are in order for it to proceed along their section. In fact, all the natives employed on the line have taken to the work with a readiness and capability surprising to their instructors.—The train stopped at the Creek for about half-an-hour, and the opportunity was taken to quaff a bumper of champagne to the future success of the undertaking, a hope in which all the Chinese appeared to unite.—The return journey was commenced at 12.25, the train being converted from an express to a third-class, by calling at every station. Shanghai was reached at 1.04, the time occupied being just 39 minutes. The engine was gaily decorated with scarlet silk, presented by a native friend, together with an abundance of evergreens.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE "PAO-KONG."

The official trial trip of the new stern-wheel steamer, built by Messrs. Farnham and Co., at the Old Dock, was made on Tuesday afternoon. About forty guests were invited on board, and the start was fixed for 1.30 p.m., the course to be run at full speed being to the signal station at Woosung and back, a total distance of about twenty-six miles, which, judging from her performance during the preliminary trials, the vessel was expected to accomplish in a little over two hours.

A defect in the boiler feed-pump, however, prevented the fulfilment of the programme. This was discovered by Mr. Simpson just before starting, but rather than disappoint the guests, who were then on board, Mr. Blethen decided to attempt to make the run as arranged. Everything worked smoothly and well until Gough's Island was reached, when the feed-pump refused to act, and it was necessary to shut off the steam and drop the anchor, recourse being had, as a measure of prudence, to manual labour to keep the boiler supplied with water. Meanwhile workmen were set on to repair the defect, but under the circumstances it proved a tougher job than was at first anticipated, and occupied nearly four hours to put sufficiently right to enable the vessel to steam back to Shanghai. Time did not hang very heavily however, for a plentiful luncheon was supplemented with an abundant supply of champagne and other beverages. Owing to the small size of the saloon, the guests could not be accommodated at one sitting, and had, therefore, to be seated in relays. At six o'clock an excellent tea was provided, with an abundance of pastry. The whole time was pleasantly occupied, and the guests bore their involuntary imprisonment with remarkable equanimity and patience.—Regarding the vessel's capability, sufficient was shown to prove that she is a fast boat, the time to Halfway Point being as nearly as possible equal to that of the C.M.S.S. Co.'s steamer, the *Kiang-Kwan*, tried a few days previously. The new steamer is named the *Pao-Kong*, which may be freely interpreted "Shore Tranquility." She is 158 feet long between the perpendiculars, with a breadth of 29 feet, and depth of hold seven feet. Upon that displacement she will carry about 800 measurement tons and probably 450 tons dead weight. The engines are new, and of the horizontal pattern, of 60 horse-power nominal, working to about 300; the diameter of cylinders 18 inches, with a stroke of three feet. With 80lbs. of steam, the engines made 22 revolutions, and with 73lbs. (the average pressure during the run), 20. The hull is composite, having an iron frame, with 3-inch teak planking four feet high. The top-sides are iron plating, running all round the vessel from stem to stern, and really acting as a girder to hold the frame together, and giving great strength. She has accommodation for 60 native passengers, there being also four state-rooms for families, with two other state-rooms for foreigners. All these are aft on the saloon deck, while forward are the officers' cabins, saloon, &c., the berths for the crew being on the lower deck, under the fore-castle. There are two cooking galleys, separated by a bulkhead, one for foreigners and the other for Chinese, but both are fitted with all recent improvements. The vessel was designed and built by Messrs. Blethen and Simpson.

Correspondence.

THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—The general public of Shanghai have long been waiting for some public expression of disapprobation of the Chefoo Convention. It was natural to expect the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to take the initiative. At first it was supposed that a deficiency of literary ability therein might have been the cause of the delay. But the address to Sir Thomas Wade dispels that notion. It is now rumoured that the majority of the Committee approve of the Convention. The signatures to the address clearly show that the mercantile community, whom the Committee is supposed to represent, do not share such

an opinion. Only 14 firms of English merchants, and 4 out of 7 Banks, signed it. Out of all the firms not English, it was signed by only four American houses. Amongst those present, the number of whom I estimated myself as under sixty, nearly half were official and professional gentlemen. Sir Thomas gave the presentors of the address very plainly to understand that he did not regard it as representing public approbation of the results of his diplomacy. Many of those who were there, were there only for the reason assigned to their presence by Sir Thomas himself, "as evidence of a disposition characteristically English; the disposition to respect the steadfast effort of any man to do right," or he might better have said "to do what he thinks right."

What Sir Thomas Wade has thought right to do in his capacity as English Minister to China has seldom met the views of most of those of his countrymen interested in the China trade. Not much, indeed, was expected of him. No man understood as much about China and the Chinese as Sir John F. Davis, who passed about fifty years of his life in the country, perfectly understood the language, served his country in various important positions, and finally became Governor of Hongkong and Superintendent of Trade. In the 1859 edition of his valuable work on China, the veteran statesman remarked that Mr. Wade was a very improper person to conduct negotiations with the Chinese Government because he would naturally have sympathy with his former employers. This acute remark is fully justified by the events of seventeen years later. That no man has ever thrown away such a glorious opportunity as Sir Thomas Wade, is a very common remark just now in Shanghai. He had the opportunity of realizing what the Times calls the dream of a generation,—the opening of China, and giving a powerful impetus to the moral and material progress of this part of Asia. I believe that the Mandarins were prepared to concede any terms that he chose to demand; they dreaded, far more than Mr. Bell "and all other thoughtful men," the interruption of peaceful relations, and they had far more cause to do so than Mr. Bell and his thoughtful friends. So convinced are the Chinese Mandarins of the utter futility of attempting to resist by force of arms the mighty Empire whose officials they send their assassins to slaughter, that they had not even made effective preparations. They are almost the only government in the world without an ironclad. They yielded in craven terror to their last invaders, the Japanese. The arsenals are probably intended as a menace to Peking from the Viceroy of Chihli, rather than to any foreign country, and, at any rate, as a means of diverting the revenues into the pockets of the mandarins and their hangers-on. It is a new phase in the character of Englishmen to dread the prospect of war with China in a just, indeed sacred, cause, however glad every humane man may be to see hostilities averted without loss of dignity to his country.

Sir Thomas has secured the dignity of his country and obtained redress for urgent grievances, in the opinion of the authors of the address, by the payment of Tls. 200,000. Sir T. Wade is doubtless able to appraise the money value of the life of a Consular officer slain in the service of his country, and of his attendants. Whatever that may be, the balance is on account of claims of British merchants. Even Sir T. Wade regards it only as a payment on account. The Convention provides that Foreign Ministers shall be invited to do certain things, and I understand they decline the invitation, not having been consulted before the Convention was made. The English meanings of two Chinese terms are defined,

and doubtless no one was better qualified to decide this important matter than Sir T. Wade. I hope he has earned the gratitude of sinologists for all time to come.

On Opium, an arrangement is to be made. The arrangement consists in allowing the Chinese to levy any tax they please upon it, besides the import duty, at the open ports; whereas, according to the treaty of Tientsin, the import duty only could be levied at the open ports. This permits the Chinese at any time to extinguish the opium trade altogether, and is an amazing concession for the Minister of the Empress of India to make.

Transit passes are only to be granted for produce from the interior if they are the property of a British subject and intended for export; whereas under the Treaty of Tientsin they need not be the property of a British subject, but were to be *bona fide* for export, and the latter clause was not even in the body of the Treaty.

So far all is retrograde.* Not only is no step taken in advance, no provisions made for extending the area of employment for English capital and enterprise, so much needed in the present stagnation of trade, but the principle contended for by every Ambassador and Envoy hitherto, that the taxes and transit dues should be moderate and above all fixed, in amount, and recognized by the Chinese after two wars, is most distinctly given up; for Article 1 of Section III says, "tekin will be duly collected on all goods whatever by the native authorities."†

On the other hand, we have the opening of the ports. I do not at all undervalue this; the more ports the better. But it is quite notorious that the Chinese were prepared to open the river ports‡ in any case, and they have quite over-reached Sir Thomas Wade in diplomacy in offering the step as a concession.

If Sir Thomas Wade had gone to Chefoo to sue for peace, he could hardly have negotiated a more disadvantageous treaty. Indeed, something of the kind may have happened. The indignation of the British public at the Turkish atrocities may have disposed the Ministry to get this affair off their hands, as the course of events seemed likely to encourage Russia to take steps that would eventually bring her into collision with England. I do not, nevertheless, think it likely that the Ministry can have intended to authorize such an ignominious surrender of our position in China. The question might have been suspended, as in 1857-1860, till the hands of England were freer. The official murder of one Englishman in Mr. Margary's position is of more importance to England than the suppression of a Bulgarian insurrection with needless cruelty; and the nation may yet be indignant at the failure to obtain retribution for it.

Should this Convention be confirmed, I do not see how it can work. I do not observe that the most favoured nation clause of the Treaty of Tientsin is abrogated, or that that treaty is abolished. If, therefore, other nations do not choose to surrender their privileges, some future Minister of the Queen of England and Empress of India will have to demand that the Chefoo Convention be cancelled.

I am Sir,

Yours faithfully,

C. R.

25th Nov.

* Except the sinological definitions.

† "Except in the case of imports accompanied by a transit duty certificate, or exports similarly certificated, which will be severally passed free of *tekin* on exhibition of such certificates."—We complete the quotation.

‡ It is notorious that all attempts to induce them to open Ichang, for years past, have failed.—Ed.]

Law Reports.

CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, Nov. 22nd.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

GEORGE HEDGECOCK v. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Plaintiff, who conducted his own case, sued defendants to recover \$92, commission alleged to have been overcharged on account rendered. Defendants were represented by Mr. MacClymont.

Plaintiff deposed—I am master of the British barque *Letty Gales*. I am also part owner. I was consigned inward from Freemantle to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., with a cargo of sandalwood. Mr. MacClymont asked me what I was going to do for future employment for the ship. I told him I was in no hurry, the reason being that on leaving Freemantle the ship took the ground, and on arriving at Shanghai I found it necessary to put her into dock. I also told him that business was very dull, and therefore I should look around to see what was doing. He asked me if the firm should look around also, and I told him he could please himself, but that I should take the best offer I could get. I also said if Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. offered me as much as other charterers, I would do business with them, if not I should go elsewhere. Mr. MacClymont did not offer me as much as others. At all times I had better offers outside than he offered me. I never went to any other brokers. They sent notes to me. I had telegraphed to my owners in Freemantle about the accident to the ship, and used to go to Messrs. Jardine's office almost every day, expecting a reply telegram. When I called there for that purpose, the offer was made to me by Mr. MacClymont about their procuring a cargo for the ship. The last offer he made me was at the rate of 2.25 to go to Nagasaki for a cargo of coal. Ultimately I chartered the ship through Mr. George Lewis, at 2.30, and paid him five per cent. commission. Mr. MacClymont did not offer me that rate. I cannot say if he had the same cargo in view. He had offered to send me to Nagasaki for coal. I did not accept his offer, but Messrs. Jardine deducted five per cent. from my account as commission, as though they had procured me a charter. I now sue to recover the amount so charged. They charged upon 800 tons freight. I cannot say if the freight would amount to so much. I have not paid Mr. Lewis, the arrangement being that I am to pay him five per cent. upon the freight when the vessel is discharged. I cannot say how much money that will be, because the ship has not been loaded dead-weight before.

By Mr. MACCLYMONT—I asked you if you would divide the commission with me. You declined, and said your firm did not do business in such a manner. We do the same thing in London, as a rule, and I thought I could do it here. It is not for the benefit of the captain, but for the good of the ship. You did not do it. I did not say the ship was in your hands, to find her employment. I never at any time said she was, I told you I should take the best offer I could get or that you could get for me. I do not remember your telling me Messrs. Jardine's method of doing business. I cannot swear that you did not tell me that if the ship was not put altogether in your hands, you could not have anything to do with her. I remember seeing Mr. Sharp in your office several times. I cannot say what took place in his presence. The comparative advantages of a voyage to Foochow or Nagasaki were spoken of, and I said I thought Nagasaki was the best. You told me the market was getting firmer. I cannot remember that I was asked to come back the next day, after one particular day, on this special business. I mentioned to you that I had been offered better terms than yours, and you said that what you then offered was all you could get. You did say that you were prepared to give the best offer in the market; but I got better offers than yours. I did not mention to you at all that I had accepted the other charter.

HIS HONOUR.—It seems to me that this is a question of evidence simply. Plaintiff says you asked him if you should get a cargo for

him, and that he told you that you could look round for him, but that he should do the same, and accept the best offer.

Mr. MACCLYMONT—And I refused to do the business on those terms, or to have anything to do with the ship unless she was in our hands entirely. I am prepared to prove that plaintiff said she was in our hands.

His HONOUR—Then you had better give evidence.

Mr. MACCLYMONT accordingly went into the witness box, and deposed—I told plaintiff that unless the ship was put in our hands, we could have nothing to do with her, and that if we did nothing for her we should charge no commission. He asked us to telegraph to his owners about his accident, and in two or three days afterwards he came and asked the usual questions as to getting cargo. The last offer I made him was 2.25, but I then told him the market was getting firmer every day. He said as the ship was not quite discharged he would wait a day or two. One day, about two days after his arrival in Shanghai, I put the plain question to him—Was the ship in our hands or not? He said she was in our hands to do business. That could apply only to outward business. The ship's consignment to us inward was then done with. Mr. Sharp was present, and heard it.

Plaintiff said he had no questions to ask Mr. MacClymont, but said that if he had put the ship in Messrs. Jardine's hands, it was not likely that he should afterwards put her in some one else's.

Mr. MACCLYMONT—You came to our office to enquire about a telegram from your owners, and each time asked about cargo. You made use of the machinery of our office to ascertain about cargo and the state of the freight market, and it is not likely that we could allow you to do that and then permit you to carry your business elsewhere.

Plaintiff—I told you I was in no hurry for a cargo, as the ship was going into dock, and that I should look around myself.

Mr. MACCLYMONT—I told you there were freights offering, but that neither you nor your owners seemed to care about getting away for six months.

Plaintiff—How then could I have put the ship in your hands?

It having been suggested that a return of 2½ per cent. had been made,

His HONOUR asked—Did Mr. Lewis make you a return of 2½ per cent?

Plaintiff—No, he did not, nor a third. He offered me a higher figure, and I accepted it.

Mr. MACCLYMONT—We are defending this action on principle, and I will now call Mr. Sharp, who heard what took place.

Mr. JOHN SHARP then deposed—I am a freight broker. I remember seeing the plaintiff in Mr. MacClymont's office, but I do not remember the dates. The subject of chartering his vessel was being discussed. On one occasion, the Captain being present, it was said his vessel was consigned inward to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and I suggested to Mr. MacClymont that he should ask the Captain if she was to be placed in their hands outward. He asked the question, and the Captain said she was to be, but that he should take the best offer made. Mr. MacClymont said that if, after placing the vessel in their hands, he went to an outside broker, he should charge him five per cent. commission just the same as if they had done the business. I then made him offers. Mr. MacClymont had offered him 2.25, and afterwards he told Mr. MacClymont that he had settled with some one else for 2.30. Plaintiff had previously said he should take the best offer he could get. If I had not understood the vessel was in Messrs. Jardine's hands, I should not have treated with him myself. I heard plaintiff say he had put the ship in Messrs. Jardine's hands. He at first said he would wait a day or two, and would look round to see what was doing.

His HONOUR—Did not all this seem to you that he was not putting the ship in anyone's hands?

Mr. MACCLYMONT—No; I understood we were to have the ship, especially as he came to the office asking about freight and the state of the market.

Witness resumed—A few days afterwards, plaintiff said he could not do anything till the ship was out of dock. I made him offers,

but they were all made in Mr. MacClymont's presence.

By Mr. MACCLYMONT—I have chartered a number of vessels for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., but have never done so without taking the captain's opinion. The house does all the work.

Mr. MACCLYMONT—In every instance the vessel is put in the hands of the house, but no business is done without consulting the captain as to what is most advantageous for the vessel. Taking this into consideration, and that the plaintiff frequently came to the office enquiring about freight, &c., I think it is conclusive proof that the vessel was put in our hands.

Plaintiff said how could he put the vessel into any one's hands, while he was waiting a telegram from his owners. In the state the vessel was in, they might have told me to come home "with almost nothing in her." I went to the office because the vessel had been consigned inward to them, and to see if the telegram had come. It has not come yet, because the wire is broken, or something of that sort. I talked with Mr. MacClymont about freight and what was best to be done, but did not understand that they were competing with other brokers. I said and meant all along that I should take the best offer I could get, and did so. I never placed the ship in Messrs. Jardine's hands altogether.

His HONOUR said the Court had decided two cases before on the question of double commission, and he would like to refer to them before giving his decision.

ASHWORTH v. NAZER.

This was a judgment summons. Defendant had been ordered by the Court to pay \$25 per month to the plaintiff, on a debt of \$100, but had not paid the first instalment.

His HONOUR said if the first instalment, which was due on the 15th instant, was not paid by eleven o'clock next morning, he would be bound, on the plaintiff's application, to commit defendant to prison.

Nov. 27th.

GEO. HEDGECOCK v. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. This action, which was brought to recover \$92 for commission alleged to have been overcharged on account rendered, was heard on the 22nd inst., when his Honour reserved his decision.

His HONOUR now delivered the following

JUDGMENT—

If the hearing of this case serves no other good end, it will, I trust, have the effect of inducing parties to put agreements of the kind in writing. Nothing would seem to be more natural than that a captain—when he has agreed to put a ship unreservedly in the hands of a firm, and to give that firm a commission on any freight he may secure—should write, or sign, a short letter to the firm to that effect. I don't know whether in practice captains would be very ready to do this (and this may explain why so simple a precaution is not adopted); but as such are the only terms on which, as the defendants say, they do that kind of business, they can always insist on agreements with them being reduced into writing, so that no question could arise as to what the agreement actually was.

The fact in these cases, I have no doubt, is that each party is anxious to see in the other's action a tacit assent to his proposal, and the matter is thus left in a measure unsettled. It is hoped that things will meantime go all right: on the one hand, the agent confidently anticipates that there will be no better offers going than he can make; and on the other, the captain expects that this will probably be so, and he will thus have no reason for going elsewhere. A short letter or printed form would put the matter beyond dispute; but while it would fix the captain, it might also frighten him, and so it is not resorted to. For I can well understand that he might be exceedingly loth to bind himself absolutely that he will not in any event go elsewhere; in the interests of his owners, he might and would hesitate, I imagine, a good deal before he unreservedly pledged himself to accept the assistance of one firm only.

It is only in some such way as I have indicated, that I can understand the different complexions the same set of circumstances has assumed in the minds of the

defendants' clerk and the plaintiff. I am certain that the former believed that the captain had put his ship unconditionally in their hands, and I am equally certain that the plaintiff did not intend to do so, and did not consider that he had done so. To support the former's view, we have the fact of the practice of the firm, with no reason why in this particular instance it should be departed from; to support the latter's, we have the fact that he freely consulted with other brokers, and did not conceal that fact from the defendants—for, if he were bound to the defendants, he could hardly be considered by the defendants themselves as treating these brokers fairly.

On the whole, after a careful consideration and re-consideration of the evidence, the impression I formed at the hearing is only confirmed—the defendants have not made out their case. (It is the defendants of course who in this instance have to make out their case: from their position of cashiers to the plaintiff, it was in their power to deduct from the money of his they had in their hands, any sum to which they considered themselves entitled, and but for this circumstance they must have been plaintiffs on the record.) A contract such as they proceed upon—being nothing short of a contract: to be paid in respect of services towards the procuring of a charter which others, and not they, in fact procured—requires to be established by very clear and distinct evidence; and in the face of the denial of its existence by the captain, the case is not, in my opinion, distinguishable in principle from that of *Cousins v. Mitcheson*, set out at length in the report of the case of *Morris, Lewis & Co. v. Petrie*, heard in this Court in July, 1875.—(N.-C. Herald, vol. xv. p. 70.)

There will therefore be judgment for the plaintiff, with the costs of summons.

POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, Nov. 22nd.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

R. (Police) v. ALFRED DUTTON.

Drunkenness.

Defendant, an able seaman of the steamer *Archives*, was found drunk and incapable in the Broadway, Hongkew, at 12.40 a.m. on the 22nd.

Cautioned, and discharged on payment of costs.

Nov. 23rd.

R. (Police) v. THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Prisoner, a seaman staying at the Sailors Home, was charged with throwing a stone at a native in the Consular grounds on the previous day.

It appeared that the stone was not thrown by the prisoner, but by his companion, who did not hit the prosecutor with it intentionally.

Prisoner was dismissed.

R. (Police) v. JOHN SYDES.

Prisoner, who is one of a ship-wrecked crew from Japan, was charged with being drunk and creating a disturbance in the Sailors Home, where he has been staying.

On the previous day he took some sugar from the cook at the Home, and when remonstrated with he was abusive and created a disturbance.

Ordered to pay the costs of the Court, \$1.50, and in default one week's imprisonment. He was unable to find the money, and, consequently, had to go to gaol.

Nov. 27th.

R. v. EDWARD GREENSWARD.

Deportation.

Defendant, who had been ordered to find security for his future good behaviour in the Settlement, said, in answer to questions, that he would not like to attempt to find security after what had taken place.

His Worship—I should not think you would. How have you always obtained a livelihood here?

Defendant—I have been for nine years a piano tuner.

His Worship—And before that time?

Defendant—I came out here with an acrobat troupe.

His WORSHIP—You say you belong to England?

Defendant—Yes.

His WORSHIP—I must try to send you there, as being the best thing that can happen to you.

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL.

Shanghai, Nov. 29th.

Before J. C. MYERS, Esq., *Consul-General.*
Charge of being Accessory to an Assault.

ROBERT GREACEY was charged by George Harrison, storekeeper, with being accessory to a brutal assault on him, in Murphy's drinking saloon, at the corner of Broadway and Taiping road, Hongkew, on the evening of the 13th instant. Complainant, who appeared in Court with his head bound up, deposed that he went into the house named on the evening in question to have a drink. He was perfectly sober. Three other people, one of them the present defendant, had a drink each with him. Complainant and defendant began chaffing each other in fun, when the bar-manager, Brown, came in, evidently supposing they were quarrelling. Brown spoke to complainant about it, and was told they were simply joking. Brown then spoke sharply to complainant, and in a few minutes afterwards assaulted him by striking him on the head with a bottle, inflicting terrible wounds, and causing him to lose much blood. Complainant fell to the ground, and called to Greacey to explain to Brown (who still kept beating him with his fists) that they were only joking. Greacey did not do so, and upon complainant clearing away the blood which was pouring from his wounds into his eyes, he saw Greacey hand to Brown a large cane or stick with which he (Brown) recommenced the assault, beating and poking him with it as he lay, hurting him very much. Greacey had taken the bottle out of Brown's hand, and then handed him the stick. Greacey did not try to prevent Brown assaulting complainant, who was so much injured that his life was despaired of for four days, and he had been laid up ever since. Brown is a German, and has been prosecuted by complainant before his own Consul. The case was proved against him, and he was sentenced to six days' imprisonment.* Had it not been for Greacey, complainant would not have been so badly hurt, and he therefore prosecuted him as a wilful accomplice in the desperate assault made upon him, and for providing a weapon with which he was assaulted, with the intent that he should be injured.

A certificate from Dr. Pichon was produced, in which was set forth the dangerous nature of complainant's injuries, and also that he was still very feeble from loss of blood.

Detective YEMANS, on being asked if he knew anything about the house in which the assault was committed, said he knew nothing detrimental regarding it lately, but it was a place where slung shot had been used, as perhaps the American gaol authorities might remember.

The CONSUL-GENERAL asked if there were any witnesses to be called for the defence?

Defendant said he had a witness, who was present the whole time, but he did not know his name. He believed he was waiting outside.

The Marshal went in search, and presently returned with a man who said his name was Hartley.

Witness deposed that he was in the room during the time complainant, defendant, and Brown were there. He saw the row begin, and considered it was nothing more than a "rough and tumble fight," in which Harrison got the worst. Witness did not see Greacey hand a stick or cane to Brown, nor did he see Brown use a stick or cane. If one had been used, he must have seen it.

The CONSUL-GENERAL—When you saw a man's head cut nearly to pieces in the way complainant's was, did you do nothing to prevent it? Did you sit still and look on the whole time?

Witness—I did call out to them to leave off. Defendant denied that he encouraged Brown in any way, or that he handed him a stick.

* Brown was immediately set at liberty, on the understanding "that on the 1st prox., he will report when he will be ready to undergo the six days' imprisonment and that he will then surrender himself."

No other evidence was called, and

The CONSUL-GENERAL said that, considering the contradictory nature of the testimony regarding the stick or cane, and in view of the whole circumstances of the case, and the fact that Brown, the man who really committed the assault, had already been sentenced by his own Consul, he had come to the conclusion to dismiss the charge.

MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, Nov. 23rd.

Before the Chinese Magistrate CHEN, and Dr. YATES, U.S. Assessor.

Charge of Unlawful Detention of a Race Pony.

CHOU TEEN KWEI, a dealer in griffins, who makes periodical visits to Shanghai from the North, was charged by Mr. C. H. Hutchings, with forcibly taking possession of and unlawfully detaining a race pony named *Wild Whim*, the property of the complainant.

Mr. ROBINSON appeared in support of the charge; and Mr. H. BROUGHAM MILLER defended.—There was no interpreter engaged, and it was therefore difficult to catch the thread of the defendant's version of the case.

Mr. ROBINSON, in opening, said this was a charge against Chou Teen Kwei, for forcibly taking possession of and unlawfully detaining a race pony named *Wild Whim*, belonging to Mr. Hutchings. So far as could be understood, defendant was brought to Court the previous day, but Mr. Davenport, who was then sitting, declined to interfere because the complainant was an American, and the case was in consequence adjourned until to-day. The facts of the case were, that the pony was purchased by Mr. Hutchings on the 28th Aug. last, from the defendant, and it had notoriously remained in his possession ever since. It was trained by him, and entered by him to run at the last Autumn Race Meeting; and it was not till after the races that defendant claimed anything from Mr. Hutchings.

Mr. MILLER—Defendant knew beforehand what he thought he was going to receive.

Mr. ROBINSON went on to say, defendant made no claim until after the races. The pony was sold for Tls. 85, and on the 16th or 17th September, a payment of Tls. 20 was made on account. As he had previously said, the pony had remained in Mr. Hutchings's possession ever since the sale in August; but on the 15th November, defendant published the following express:—

I, Chou Teen Kwei, beg to notify the public generally not to deal with the pony *Wild Whim*, as it is my property, and I intend to enter an action of trover against Mr. C. H. Hutchings, in whose possession it now is, for the recovery of the same, in the U. S. Consulate-General.

Mr. Hutchings took no notice of the express, but awaited any course defendant chose to take.

Mr. MILLER—I must contradict that; I say he has taken notice of it.

Mr. ROBINSON said if Mr. Miller had any reply to make, he could reply afterwards. Yesterday morning, the pony was being exercised by Mr. Hutchings's maofo, when defendant met him and forcibly took the pony from him. But the pony was now understood to be in the possession of the Court, and his (Mr. Robinson's) application now was that it should be restored to Mr. Hutchings, who was its lawful owner.

Mr. MILLER objected, and said if Mr. Hutchings was prosecuting the defendant, let him prosecute him; but do not ask for the pony to be given up first.

Mr. ROBINSON—The pony is in the possession of Mr. Hutchings, and defendant cannot deprive him of it.

Dr. YATES—Did defendant accept the Tls. 20?

Mr. ROBINSON—Yes; it is a custom for these dealers not to take all the purchase money at one time, but to allow some to be kept back until they are ready to return to their own country.

Dr. YATES—Has the balance of the Tls. 85 been tendered to him?

Mr. ROBINSON—Yes; I tendered it to him myself.

Mr. MILLER—No money has been offered him.

Mr. ROBINSON—I tendered him this cheque (produced) in my office; and that is as good as money.

Mr. MILLER—A cheque is not money, though.

Dr. YATES—It is considered very good money here.

Mr. MILLER—I shall want to know how he got into Mr. Robinson's office, as he is my client.

Dr. YATES said the case must be allowed to proceed regularly. Proceedings in the Mixed Court were differently conducted to what they were in other Courts, and a straightforward story must be interpreted to the Magistrate.

Mr. MILLER—The defendant is brought here on a charge of forcibly taking possession and unlawfully detaining, and I say he ought to be prosecuted upon that charge, before it is asked for the pony to be given up.

Mr. ROBINSON said the point upon which Mr. Miller was harping was perfectly immaterial to the case. The case is brought by an American against a Chinaman for taking possession of and detaining his property, and we now ask for an order of the Court for the restitution of that property. If this is not done, we shall have Chinamen taking forcible possession of anything they may fancy they have a claim to, and shall all have to come to the Mixed Court in this way. The express threatens an action of trover, but not a single step has been taken since, and the express was published on the 15th November.

Dr. YATES said the case must be represented to the Magistrate, and he would decide to whom the pony belongs.

Mr. ROBINSON—He will not have to decide the ownership of the pony—it belongs to Mr. Hutchings. The magistrate will simply order that it shall be given up. If the defendant has any claim against Mr. Hutchings, it cannot be settled here; it must be taken before the American Consul-General.

Dr. YATES now interpreted the facts of the case, so far as it had proceeded, to the Magistrate.

Mr. MILLER—Mr. Robinson should tell you something about the Tls. 500 Mr. Hutchings promised my client.

Dr. YATES—We do not want any more argument. We know the facts now—that is, all the facts that we can deal with here.

The MAGISTRATE then proceeded to question the defendant, who entered into a long statement in Chinese, which was not interpreted. At its conclusion,

Mr. ROBINSON said he did not understand a word of what had been said, but if it had reference to any claim against Mr. Hutchings, it must be preferred before the American Consul-General.

Dr. YATES explained that it had reference to the sale of the pony, and then asked if the sale was a bona fide one?

Mr. HUTCHINGS replied yes, the purchase-money being Tls. 85; but he promised, if the pony won the Maiden Stakes, that he would give him Tls. 500. The pony did not win the Maidens, but he (Mr. Hutchings) liked the animal, and told defendant he would pay him something as a cunshaw all the same. Defendant had, however, been put up by somebody to try to get more, which had led to what he had done. Defendant was really entitled only to the balance of the Tls. 85—Tls. 65.

The defendant had meanwhile kept up a running fire of talk to the Magistrate, and

Dr. YATES said he was telling the Magistrate that the pony did win the Maidens, and that he did not sell the pony.

Mr. HUTCHINGS said the pony only ran third for the Maidens, but it won an outside race.

Dr. YATES said the Magistrate wished to know, if when the parties bargained for the sale of the pony, defendant was to receive only Tls. 85?

Mr. ROBINSON said yes. Another pony was also sold at that price, but it had nothing to do with this one.

Dr. YATES—In cases here, the Magistrate likes to have plenty of evidence; where is the evidence that it was an actual sale?

Mr. HUTCHINGS—My boy, who made the bargain with defendant. I did not think all this would have had to be gone into now, or I would have had him here. (A document had previously been submitted to the Court, which was understood to contain the conditions of sale.)

Mr. MILLER said the express before-mentioned was issued on the 15th instant, and there being no attempt at a settlement since on the part of Mr. Hutchings, the defendant considered the pony was still his property,

and when he met the pony in the street on the 21st, he took possession of it without any more bother.

Dr. YATES—Those are points we have nothing to do with yet. The Magistrate must have evidence as to the sale.

Another Chinaman, apparently connected with the defendant, also made a statement in Chinese.

Mr. ROBINSON said if these men were speaking the truth, why did they not, after threatening, bring an action in the American Consulate?

Dr. YATES asked if the other pony spoken of was paid for?

Mr. ROBINSON replied yes, in two or three days after the sale, by cheque. It was found to be worthless as a race pony and was sold at auction for Tls. 45, Mr. Hutchings losing the difference.

Dr. YATES and the Magistrate conferred together for some minutes, and afterwards

Dr. YATES said the Magistrate was satisfied it was a bona fide sale, adding that the defendant laid claim to Tls. 500 because the pony did win a race, although it did not win the Maidens'.

Mr. ROBINSON—That has nothing to do with the ownership of the pony. Mr. Hutchings, having got a good pony, was disposed to be generous to the defendant, and promised him a cumshaw; but now, having been put to so much trouble, and to the expense of from Tls. 150 to Tls. 170, he declined to give him anything.

Dr. YATES remarked that they had better try to settle the case here, as it would cost something considerable to take it elsewhere.

Mr. HUTCHINGS stated that he had bought three other ponies of the defendant on the same terms as this one—a promise to give him a cumshaw if one of them won the Griffins' Stakes, at the next Spring Meeting. It was not an unusual thing to do. He had altogether, at different times bought twenty ponies of him. He did not blame the defendant so much for the action he was now taking as he he did some others, though he did not know who they were. But he was disposed to be liberal to defendant now, and would pay him the cumshaw agreed upon, on the conditions that all expenses were paid out of it, and that defendant would sign a document stating that what he had published in the express was untrue. He (Mr. Hutchings) had yet to ascertain—and meant to do it—who the parties were who had been inciting him on. There were Tls. 415 to come to him, and if he would consent to pay all expenses, he (Mr. Hutchings) would pay him the difference?

Dr. YATES interpreted this offer to the Magistrate, who asked what would be the amount of expenses?

Mr. ROBINSON said he should think about Tls. 150 or Tls. 160.

Mr. MILLER objected to such a settlement being made.

Mr. ROBINSON thought it was a very liberal offer. He had told defendant that Mr. Hutchings would not now give him a cash.

Dr. YATES—I think it is a very liberal offer indeed.

Mr. ROBINSON—He would receive, as a cumshaw about Tls. 255, after all expenses are paid.

Dr. YATES—Where is the pony now?

Mr. HUTCHINGS said it was held by Mr. Mawhood under an order from the Court, as was understood; but he had disputed it all along, and denied Mr. Mawhood's power to hold it.

Mr. MILLER—You can get it in a moment, if you like, after the case is settled.

Dr. YATES said the Court was of opinion that there was not the least doubt it was a sale, in the way such sales were sometimes made.

Defendant, to whom the proposed settlement had been explained, and the previously rejected cheque for Tls. 65, again tendered, now showed an unwillingness to accept either.

Mr. ROBINSON said whether he accepted or not, the pony ought to be given over to Mr. Hutchings at once.

Mr. MILLER said of course the pony could be given up; it was a valuable animal, and might be injured if kept among other animals.

Mr. ROBINSON might say that the other day defendant refused a cheque for Tls. 350 in settlement of his supposed claim, at which

time the expenses only amounted to about Tls. 50 or Tls. 60. He did not know the reason why defendant refused that cheque, and never could understand it.

Mr. MILLER—How is it that the expenses have run up so much in a couple of days, this is only the 23rd November.

Dr. YATES—That is not a question for us.

Mr. MILLER—But who will settle it?

Mr. ROBINSON—I will settle it.

Mr. MILLER—No, you cannot settle it. If the bill of costs has run up so much, I should like to know how.

Dr. YATES repeated that this Court had nothing to do with that. He thought Mr. Hutchings had been very liberal indeed, as he knew it was an ordinary way of purchasing a pony here. If it failed, there was nothing given beyond the purchase money. The other pony failed, and there was no claim made; but now this animal had been well trained and proved a good one, defendant wanted a very large cumshaw, and he (Dr. YATES) thought Tls. 250 would be a very large cumshaw.

Mr. ROBINSON made a calculation, and said that that was the sum to be paid to defendant, after paying expenses, if he would accept it.

Mr. MILLER said they would give up the pony, but there was some doubt as to his client accepting those terms.

Dr. YATES thought it would be the fairest way to settle the case, and Mr. Miller would do well to try and induce the defendant to accept Mr. Hutchings's offer.

Mr. MILLER undertook to do so.

Ultimately defendant consented to take the cheque for Tls. 65, balance of the actual purchase-money, leaving the cumshaw still an open question.

Mr. ROBINSON asked that the Court would write an order to Mr. Mawhood to give up the pony to Mr. Hutchings; because he (Mr. Mawhood) thought he was holding the pony for the Court. When the defendant came to his office, and signed a paper contradicting the statement he had published in the express, he would hand him a cheque for the balance of the cumshaw.

Mr. HUTCHINGS—But I should like it to be explained to defendant, that if this goes any further, I shall withdraw the cumshaw altogether, and not pay him anything more than the Tls. 65.

Nov. 27th.

Before the Chinese Magistrate CHEN, and A. DAVENPORT, Esq., British Assessor.

Daring Robbery from a House.

A native, resident in Sinza village, was charged with violently entering and robbing a house a short distance from the above-named village.—The prosecutor, who is a gardener in the employ of a foreigner, stated that about three o'clock on the morning of the 18th instant, two men forced open the door of his house from the outside. One of them entered, and threw some things that sounded like knives or swords upon the table. The other man remained outside. There was just light enough coming through the open door to permit their actions to be observed. Other voices were heard outside the house, and prosecutor believing there were a number of men engaged in the robbery, and being further frightened by what he took to be the sound of arms thrown on the table, remained quiet in bed, as also did his wife and children. The man inside the house did not strike a light, but began groping about until he came to a reed screen which divided the apartment into two parts. This he tore open, and creeping through the hole he had made, ultimately came upon a box in which the family's clothing was kept. This he broke open, took out some skin and cloth clothes, and then quietly withdrew, also taking the arms that were on the table with him. After waiting time enough for the robbers to obtain a wide berth, prosecutor got up and made an alarm; and on examining his box found that clothing to the value of \$30 had been stolen. He gave information to the Police, and two or three days afterwards the prisoner was apprehended, wearing a skin jacket the property of prosecutor. On being questioned, he said he bought it of a coolie in Sinza road, but his after statements being contradictory, he was detained and eventually confessed that he was the robber. He also gave the name of the man who was watching

outside. This man cannot be found, and it is supposed he has absconded. The remainder of the stolen property was found in prisoner's cousin's house, also in the village. Prisoner has been out of employ for some time.—The Magistrate considered the case a very serious one, and sentenced the prisoner to receive 40 blows with the heavy bamboo, to be cangued for three months, and afterwards to be imprisoned for three months.

Street Annoyances.

Eight coolies, employed on the Hongkew Wharfs and neighbourhood, were charged with causing an annoyance by uttering loud cries while at their work. The nuisance has latterly greatly increased, and the defendants were brought up as a warning to others.—Sentenced to one day's imprisonment each.

Theft.

A chair coolie, in the employ of a native silk merchant in the Hankow road, was charged with stealing \$2, and a large quantity of silver hair ornaments, &c., from a house in the Nanking road, at which he was on visiting terms: He got off with his booty without being discovered, but was afterwards met by the owner and given into custody. He denied his guilt, but circumstances clearly showed him to be the thief.—Sentenced to 200 blows and a month's cangue.

Extracts.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SIN-PAO.

It is necessary that both Mandarins and Merchants should be kept well informed of all that is going on in the world. Those who possess things which others do not, exchange their goods with one another, and it is therefore highly important that enquiry should be made about the prices which are ruling. For instance, there are the affairs of state in the Capital itself, the changes and appointments of officials in the provinces, the politics of Western nations, and the state of commerce generally; the prospects of agriculture all over the country, the fluctuations in foreign goods, shipping intelligence,—in fact, whatever may constitute the news or the rumour of the day all are matters in which officials and commercial men are alike interested, and which, therefore, should not be overlooked. Therefore, we, who represent all classes, have decided upon establishing this newspaper for the publication of news from all quarters, to the general advantage. No personal attacks arising from jealousy or ill-will, will be inserted. But news of every description from Peking will be published without delay, as well as everything of interest touching foreign affairs, and great care will be taken that the intelligence emanating from this office is true, and that all commercial quotations are reliable. Matters of lesser importance, affecting the interests of the people generally, will also have a place in our newspaper; so that those who stay at home will be as well posted as if all the occurrences were written in the palms of their hand. The articles (of special interest) will also be translated into English, in order that foreigners may be able to read them and well educated Chinese see for themselves the similarity between the two languages.

We have now purchased the necessary plant, and established ourselves outside the Old North Gate, just behind the French police-station, in the Rue Wei-wei. The house faces the south, and has a stone entrance. The newspaper is called the *Sin-pao*. Our capital is limited to ten thousand Taels, in two hundred shares of fifty Taels each; and all applications for shares must be made before the end of the current year. If there are any officials or merchants desirous of obtaining shares, it is requested that they will let us know at once, when scrip will be immediately forwarded for the amount required, accompanied by a prospectus. Accounts will be made up at the close of each year, and a statement presented to the shareholders before the 22nd day of the 1st moon. Any profits or losses (which may accrue) will then be equitably divided. Everything connected with the concern will be characterised by the strictest honesty, and bear the fullest investigation. We beg the attention of all to

what we have now written; and request that if any one has any communication of public interest, he will send it to us, in order that we may insert it in the paper. The charges for advertisements will be very moderate for the first week—that is, from to-day until the fifteenth of the month—they will be inserted gratis. The paper will also be supplied gratis for the same period; after which, commencing from the sixteenth day of the present month, the price will be ten cash a copy. Subscriptions will be collected at the end of every month; and further particulars connected with advertisements will be duly announced.

THE LATE INSURRECTION IN JAPAN.

The *Hio-go News* gives the following account of the battle fought at Hagi, between the Imperial forces and the rebels. The preparations there made may be taken as an indication of the formidable extent to which the insurrection would in a few days have attained, but for the vigour and promptitude displayed by the government in its suppression.—We have been placed in possession of a little information as to what occurred in Choshu, which is creditable alike to the strategy of the Government and the discipline and effectiveness of its troops. Hagi was plainly the held quarters of disaffection, and the *Taihei-maru* was despatched through Shimonoseki straits with part of the troops from Osaka, while the *Kanagawa-maru* landed her detachment on the Inland Sea coast of the peninsula. This body crossed overland and occupied the heights above Hagi. The *Taihei-maru* was unable to land her troops at the spot first indicated, on account of the heaviness of the surf, and it was decided to land them at Hagi, right in the teeth of the rebel fort. The approach of the transport was covered by two Japanese gunboats, which shelled the earthwork commanding the landing place. The soldiers behaved with excellent coolness and steadiness, and immediately on being formed attacked the rebel position. Part of the work had been done by the shells from the gunboats—the practice, we are told, was extremely good—and the actual engagement lasted only three hours, by which time the Imperial troops were masters of the position; and most of the rebels ran away, only to fall into the clutches of the other army which had come across the peninsula from the South. There fell into the hands of the victors two hundred cannon, three thousand stand of small arms, and some thousands of yen in coin. Only one of the two hundred cannon was mounted, but a new earthwork had been completed, and sixty armoured—some of whom turned out to be Government employes who had got away from Tokio on leave of absence—were at work on preparations, and in the course of another fortnight no doubt the landing of troops at that particular spot would have been impracticable. This is strongly corroborative of the information which has been gradually derived from other sources, that the outbreak at Kumamoto was premature. The rising appears to have been planned for a long time, and not without ability, but the precipitancy of the Kumamoto rebels on the 24th of October appears to have played straight into the Government's hands. The outbreak was a purely "shizoku" one and had no sympathy from the farmers, who received the Imperial troops with open arms, complaining that the rebels had robbed everybody they considered worth the process.

The *Osaka Nippo* says after Mayebara had been defeated by the Imperial army he left Hagi for Tottori, on the 2nd instant. But the junk in which he had gone was a small one, and meeting with bad weather she arrived at Urumura, about twenty miles West of Matsuy. The police became aware of the matter, and by the order of the Shimane Kencho a Choshu man was sent down to Uriu. He sent a message to Mayebara, who returned an answer, and on the 7th instant, himself, Yamada (wounded), Sase (wounded), Maki, Okudaira, Yokoyama, Shirai—seven in all—were arrested. The answer returned by Mayebara to the officer was to the effect that he was waiting for arrest, and that he had much to say, which, however, he could not then communicate. When the *émette* broke out the wives of Yamada, Sase and Okudaira committed suicide; Maki killed his wife (who

had received a bullet wound) and his son, his mother committing suicide. He also burnt his house.

Clippings.

Our readers will be interested in the following account given by the *L. & C. Express*, of the marriage of Archdeacon Gray:—"On the 3rd October, a wedding of considerable local interest took place at the Hove Parish Church, Sussex. The wedding was that of Miss Julia Cox, eldest daughter of Mr. William Henry Cox, of Brighton, to the Venerable John Henry Gray, M.A., LL.D., Christ Church, Cambridge, Archdeacon of Hongkong. The bride was attired in rich white poul de soie, with Honiton lace veil; and the bridesmaids, six in number, were attired in pale blue cashmere trimmed with cream-coloured silk, and cashmere cream-coloured felt hats to correspond. Each, too, wore a gold locket with opal centre, the gift of the bridegroom. The officiating clergy were the Right Rev. Bishop Alford, D.D., late Bishop of Victoria, Hongkong, assisted by the Rev. W. Kelly, vicar of the parish, the Rev. J. G. Alford, M.A., minor canon of Bristol, and the Rev. Horace Chapman, M.A., rector of Denhead, St. Andrew, Salisbury. At the conclusion of the service, the wedding breakfast was partaken of at the residence of the bride's father. The health of the bride and bridegroom was eloquently proposed by the Right Rev. Bishop Alford, who spoke of his friendship in China with the venerable Archdeacon, who, he said, was a man whose sterling qualities and brilliant Christian example were known throughout the treaty ports of China. Other toasts followed, all of which were cordially received; and the happy pair left for Asherton Hall, Leicestershire, the seat of the uncle of the bride."

On Saturday afternoon, the Fire Brigade Company No. 4 mustered to take their engine (*Deluge*) on to the Bund, for the purpose of testing three lengths of what is known as "carbolised three-ply india-rubber hose." This, we believe, is an American invention, and is claimed to be far superior in resisting power to the ordinary leathern hose at its best. The practice on the occasion in question was excellent, and fully sustained the special characteristic of the india-rubber hose, besides enabling the enormous power of the new engine to be shown, which had been impossible before, even with the hose supplied with it from England. During the comparatively recent trials of the various engines, it will be remembered that the *Deluge* was disabled early in the practice through the bursting of the new leathern hose at very low pressure. On Saturday, with a steam-pressure of 150lbs. and a water-pressure of 120lbs., the india-rubber hose showed no signs of straining, or weeping, as it is technically termed; that power being also found sufficient, with a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch nozzle, to send the jet clear over and to some distance beyond the vane of the P. & O. flag-staff, a height of nearly 100 feet, or, including the distance the nozzle was held away from the base of the mast, a total range of about 140 feet. Remembering that a large proportion of the hose at present in store is practically unreliable, and that, if the Fire Brigade plant is to be maintained in a state of efficiency, a supply of new hose must be purchased, it is hoped the Municipal Council will give the preference to that kind, of which the sample tried on Saturday successfully stood so severe a test.

A letter from Lima, in the *Cologne Gazette*, says that some anxiety has been caused among the trading population of Lima by the competition of the Chinese, who now have several

handsome shops, with ivory and China goods, in the most fashionable streets of the capital, and are growing so prosperous that they have taken a theatre in which Chinese plays are performed nightly.

The newly appointed Viceroy of Min Cheh (Fuhkien and Chekiang) is a member of the Hanlin College, having prior to entering that high Imperial foundation in 1847, won the first of the three literary degrees. In 1865, he was appointed Taotai of Lüchow Fu and Fung Yang Fu in the province of Ngan-hui. In 1867, he was promoted to the Judgeship (Nie-tai) in the same province; and also held office as acting Fantai. He was then promoted to the Fantaiship (Treasurer) of Hupei; and became temporary governor of that province in 1869. He was next transferred to the Fantaiship of Shansi province; and in 1870, became Futai of Kiangsü. Later on, he held the acting appointment of Governor-General of the two Kiang (at Nanking.) He then went into mourning for three years, and returned to Peking for an appointment in July last. His Excellency is a native of Canton. We may look for his arrival here very shortly.—*Foochow Herald*.

Our trade with China is likely to extend considerably, owing to the opening of the Upper Yangtze, which will bring us into close contact with a new provincial population, numbering some 150,000,000. It is generally believed that the opening of four new ports in China will give a great stimulus to our trade with China, and many people assert that the great commercial city of Shanghai may in a few years hence eclipse both Bombay and Calcutta in the extent of its trade, as its situation commands not only the Yangtze river but Central and Northern China, besides the direct trade with Nagasaki, Inland Sea ports, Yokohama, and Hakodadi. Twenty years ago the Shanghai foreign settlement was little more than a marsh, with a few straggling foreign hong, but it has now the reputation of being the model settlement of the East, and its municipal administration for years past has been conducted with marked ability and judgment.—*Globe*.

It is proposed to carry a wire to the Cape across the African continent. There is at present telegraphic communication from Alexandria to Khartoum, a distance of 1,100 miles, and surveys have already been made for its continuance to Gondokoro. From Khartoum to Delagoa Bay, where the South African lines terminate northward, is only about 2,600 miles—shorter than existing lines on the other three continents. The route would lead under the Victoria Nyassa and Tanganika Lakes, and thence down the Shire and Zambesi rivers to the sea, where a short ocean line would connect it with Delagoa Bay or Port Natal. A branch would go from Uji to Zanzibar. Of the 1,500 miles or so of aerial line it is suggested that much might be erected without the expense of poles by taking advantage of the trees over thickly-wooded tracts, which are frequent in tropical Africa. The difficulty would be to keep the natives from utilizing the wire in regions where iron is scarce and valuable, but this might be got over. The undertaking, if it could be established and kept in working order, would be exceedingly lucrative, and would in many ways aid in opening up Africa to commerce and civilization.—*Iron*.

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Akab, gives the following account of the Captain and crew who saw a sea-serpent of which an illustration appeared in the *Graphic* some time ago:—"While returning from the prison we noticed a vessel sailing in over the bar.—She proved to be the *Pauline*, arrived in ballast from Galle. About January last, her master, Captain Driver, had sent to the London papers a long account of his having seen the sea-serpent, and I was informed that a picture of the scene had appeared about that time in the *Graphic*. I must confess that I had shared with many others doubts as to the probability or truth of the narrative, but as an opportunity thus occurred of testing the captain's statement by examining the crew also, I boarded the *Pauline* with the Collector of Customs and interviewed the Captain. He appeared to be a shrewd, hard-headed Scotchman, and was part owner of the vessel. He gave me the same account as appeared in the

newspapers, and informed me that he had given his statement on oath at the Mauritius. I went among the crew and asked them as to the facts, and I must say that they convinced me they were not purposely telling untruths. It is impossible to believe that eight or ten men would all join in a gross deception for no practical purpose, and the only discrepancy I could discover in their narrative was as to the distance the animal was off—some said a quarter of a mile, some said nearly a mile. But they were all agreed that they did see a creature resembling an immense serpent, of great length, as stated in Captain Driver's deposition."

There is an old Slav legend which may often be told just now round Servian campfires. Once on a time the Czar of Moscow sent the Sultan some magnificent presents—to wit, a table in pure gold, on the table a little mosque of the same metal, round the mosque a serpent, also of pure gold, and in the serpent's mouth a diamond of the finest water; moreover, he sent some swords inlaid with precious stones for the Hereditary Prince, and a cradle in gold, supported by falcons, for the Sultana. Then the Sultan called his wise men together and asked them what he should give the Czar in return. "O glorious Sultan," they answered, "consult the Christian Patriarch; he will know best what a Czar of Moscow loves." So they called the Patriarch, who said, "Send the crossier of Sava Nemantich (founder of the Servian dynasty), the crown of the Emperor Constantine, the priestly garments of St. Iovan, the standard of Lazarus with the cross. What value have these things in thine eyes?" So the Sultan did as the Patriarch counselled, and then he called his servants together and told them of the gifts he had given the Czar. But a pasha said, "O glorious Sultan, why didst not thou also send him the keys of Istamboul?" Then the Sultan perceived that he had acted foolishly, and bade messengers hasten and recall the Russians who had received the presents. But the Russians were wise and had returned into their own country by another way. Then the Sultan ordered the Patriarch to be beheaded, and it was done as he had commanded. The Patriarch asked but one favour. It was that he might die on a hill looking toward the Black Sea and the far-off city of Moscow.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

An opportunity was afforded us yesterday of inspecting one of the "Remington Type Writing Machines," at present in the City Hall. It is a most wonderful piece of mechanism, and some idea of the labour bestowed upon it may be gathered from the fact that "during the time required to perfect the invention, about 50 machines were constructed all upon the same general principle, but each differing more or less in the general details." The instrument occupies about as much space as a sewing machine. There are four rows of keys similar to those on a piano, with the letters of the alphabet, figures, &c., marked on them. The operator touches the keys bearing the letters he wishes to impress, and the type on the end of the hammer strikes upwards on a piece of ribbon which is saturated with ink. This comes in contact with the paper which is placed above, on a roller, and the letter or figure employed is thus printed. As each letter strikes, the paper moves along a little to give room for the next. There is a separate key for what printers call "spacing," that is producing the blank between every two words, and when the end of the line is reached a small bell rings, and a side lever shifts the paper to the commencement of the line again. The lines printed can be made any length on the paper employed, and any margin desired can be left clear. The printing is very clear and legible, and the ink used can be transferred. Regarding the speed of the machine, it has been stated that a proficient operator after much practice can print 60 or 70 words a minute, but certainly this rate would be difficult to reach and could not be maintained for any length of time. With fair practice, however, anyone might print words with this invention as quickly as he could write them, and the advantage gained on the score of legibility and neatness is of course considerable. The instrument is simple in construction, and is not at all liable to get out of repair. It is well worth a visit, and Dr. Dennis, under whose charge it is, will doubtless be glad to show it in operation to anyone interested. We

may state that Messrs. Norton and Co. are the agents here for these beautiful machines.—*Daily Press*.

The British ship *Annie Gray*, Captain More, left Victoria, Vancouver Island, on the 13th of Sept. Had a continuation of light and variable winds and calms as far as the Loochoo Islands, and thence to port had light N.W. winds. Arrived at Shanghai at 10 a.m. on the 30th ultimo.

The British steamship *Montgomeryshire*, Captain J. Sturrock, left London on the 26th Sept. Called at Falmouth on the 28th, and left again the same day. Experienced heavy weather in the Bay of Biscay, followed by light winds and favourable weather up the Mediterranean. Arrived at Port Said on the 14th of Oct. Entered the Canal the same day, and passed Suez on the 15th. Had fair weather down the Red Sea and across the Indian Ocean, arriving at Penang on the 6th of Nov. Left the following day, and reached Singapore on the 9th. Left on the 11th. Had fine weather and favourable winds until within 250 miles of Hongkong when experienced a strong N.E. monsoon with heavy head sea. Arrived at Hongkong on the 19th. Left on the 22nd. As far as Tung-ying experienced a strong monsoon with moderate weather, and thence to port had light winds and clear weather. Anchored at Woosung at 8 a.m. on the 27th, and arrived at Shanghai at noon on the following day.

Messrs. Macgregor, Gow & Co.'s str. *Glenfalloch*, Captain Hogg, left London on the 30th of September. Experienced strong S.W. winds and gloomy weather until off Lisbon, followed by moderate winds and fair weather in the Mediterranean. Arrived at Port Said on the 14th of October. Entered the Canal the same day, and passed Suez on the 16th. Had moderate winds down the Red Sea, but in the Gulf of Aden experienced a strong gale with high sea. Across the Indian Ocean had light winds and favourable weather. Arrived at Penang on the 4th inst. Left on the 8th, and arrived at Singapore on the 10th. Left on the 12th, and for the first part of the passage up the China sea had light variable winds. Entering Hongkong had strong head winds and sea. Arrived there on the 18th. Left on the 21st, and experienced strong head winds and sea during the passage up. Anchored at Woosung at 8 a.m. on the 25th, and arrived at Shanghai the same evening.

The British ship *Mikado*, Captain C. C. Prehn, left London on the 8th of July. Passed Beachy Head the following day, and had very light N.E. trades causing a long passage to the Equator, which was crossed on the 15th of August in Long. 17 W. Experienced fresh S.E. trades, crossing the Meridian of Greenwich on the 7th of September. Off the Cape of Good Hope encountered three easterly gales in quick succession causing considerable delay, but sustained no damage. On the 26th of Sept. when in Long. 61 E. Lat. 42 S. spoke the Norwegian barque H.L.T.B. (Commercial Code.) Three days later passed the Islands of St. Paul and Amsterdam. Had moderate S.E. trades in the Indian Ocean, and arrived at Anjer on the 16th October. Took in water and proceeded on the 18th. In the Java sea and southern part of the China sea experienced calms and light head winds. On the 26th of October spoke the British barque *Albuera*, bound from Manila to New York; 18 days out. Came through Palawan passage with northerly winds and fine weather, continuing as far as the south end of Formosa. Thence had fresh N.E. winds to arrival. sighted the Saddles on the 29th and arrived at Shanghai at 3 a.m. on the 30th, having made the passage from pilot to pilot in 143 days.

The German barque *Hermine*, Capt. Myer, left Hamburg on the 31st of May. In the German sea encountered rough weather, and anchored for two days in the Downs. Had fair winds and favorable weather in the English channel, followed by light N.E. trades. Crossed the Equator on the 12th of July in Long. 28.8 W. (40 days out). Had pretty strong S.E. trades, and rounded the Cape on the 20th of August. Thence to Lat. 90 E. experienced very heavy weather, and had often to heave to on account of high seas.

The vessel occasionally laboured considerably, and a portion of the cargo was thrown overboard. Had good S.E. trades to the Straits of Allas, which were entered on the 5th of October. Crossed the Java sea in two days, but was becalmed from the 9th to the 23rd in the Straits of Macassa. Passed through Celebes sea in three days, and put into Liköo-pang for water. Proceeded on the 28th, and had light easterly winds to Loochoo Islands, sighting them on the 18th of Nov. Thence experienced light winds and calms to the Saddles. Took pilot at the Tungsha light-ship on the 25th, and arrived at Shanghai at 1 a.m. on the 29th. Made the passage from pilot to pilot in 178 days.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Nagoya Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mr. Tomita; 2 Malays, 3 Japanese, and 10 Chinese in steerage. For Yokohama—Messrs. A. Jones and Ernest Grivlet; 3 Chinese in steerage.

Per str. *Anchises*, for London—Mr. Gorthwaite.

Per str. *Nanking*, for Hankow—Mrs. St. Croix and three children, and Mr. C. R. Thatcher.

Per str. *Appin*, for Tientsin—Messrs. W. F. Mayers and Rogers. For Chefoo—Mr. Ritchie.

Per str. *Tokio Maru*, for Yokohama—Commanders D. Marvin and E. O. Matthews, U.S.N., Messrs. A. L. R. Smith, B. F. Blackfoot, and Hodgson.

Per str. *Plymouth Rock*, for Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Pugh.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Tokio Maru*, from Japan—Count Viola, Colonel Vandeleur, Capt. Thorndike, Dr. de Breganze, Messrs. Baring, Rogers, Duncan, F. Low, J. B. Young, W. Lang, Lun Choi Ghee, and Tuck Sing; 10 Chinese and 8 Japanese in steerage.

Per str. *Yehsin*, from Tientsin—Liu Sihung, second Chinese Ambassador to England, and suite, and Professor Glucaun.

Per str. *Tunsin*, from Hankow—Mr. J. Ashbury, M.P.

Per str. *Kiang Kwan*, from Chinkiang—Mr. Goldspink; 200 Chinese in steerage.

Per str. *Malwa*, from Hongkong—Messrs. W. Pugh and T. Walker; 18 Chinese in steerage.

Per str. *Hiroshima Maru*, from Japan—Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn, Miss Nathan, Messrs. Rhodes, Crabbery, H. A. Knoop, J. C. Smith, A. W. White, Lemmert, Y. Duer, Hodgson, and Ah Sing; 4 Europeans, 5 Chinese, and 3 Japanese in steerage.

Per str. *Dragon*, from Vladivostok—Mr. Hardt. From Hakodadi—Mr. Dickman.

Per str. *Shingking*, from Tientsin—Mr. D. Martin. From Chefoo—Mr. J. Wilson.

Per str. *Hirado*, from Hankow—Mr. H. S. Lawrence.

Per str. *Europe*, from Foochow—Messrs. Richardson, Rainey and Heyden; 32 Chinese in steerage.

LEAVING.

Per P. & O. str. *Travancore*, for Southampton—His Excellency Kwoh Sung-tao and suite, Dr. Macartney, and Mr. W. C. Hellier. For Venice—Mr. D. Gilmour. For Hongkong—Mrs. Simpson, Messrs. A. Melver, Carl Creuzberg, and Dr. Falconer.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 29TH NOVEMBER, 1876.

ARRIVALS.—The P. & O. steamer *Malwa* with the London mails of 13th October, and the steamship *Glenfalloch* from London.

PIECE GOODS.—Immediately after the issue of our last Report, the demand for *Piece Goods* became fitful, and the market rapidly lapsed into that stage wherein anxious holders deem the Public Auction Mart the preferable vent. It certainly has been no light matter to bring buyers to business privately, the Northern portion of them standing aloof in uncertainty as to the further movements of the steamers, and the others operating in a very cautious manner, confining themselves strictly to pressing requirements.

The *Shinking*, s. s. arrived from TIENTSIN yesterday, and cleared again for that port this morning. Her arrival, which was eagerly looked for, caused some demand for 14-lb. *English Drills*, but it has not yet transpired whether many were settled, or whether the dealers have bought largely of good 8½-lb. *Grey Shirtings*, for which latter article they were asking on 26th instant. They offered low rates for both fabrics—caring little, apparently, whether their tenders were accepted or rejected, and their indifference in this respect secured for them in two or three cases the consideration they desired.

The latest from YOKOHAMA is, that "business is almost at a stand still. Here and there a purchase is made, but it is quite of a "retail character," and, "the higher prices quoted from Manchester will have but little effect here, as the dealers are already well "supplied from goods bought to arrive;" and the news from HIOGO is much the same in tenor.

Grey Shirtings.—The sales of 8½-lb., as registered, amount to about 60,000 pieces, embracing common, of irregular weights, at Tls. 1.10 per piece; ordinarily common at Tls. 1.25 a 1.36 per piece; fair medium at Tls. 1.54 a 1.63 per piece; good medium at Tls. 1.70 a 1.75 per piece; *Red Pheasant*, *Lion-on-bale*, *Green Lion* and *Phoenix* chops at Tls. 1.80 a 1.81 up to Tls. 1.88 per piece, and *Eagle X. X.* and ordinary at Tls. 1.92 a 1.90 per piece. In 6 and 7-lb., there has been very little doing and prices continue purely nominal, the latter weight being easier in value.—Of the heavy makes some 3,000 pieces are recorded at the old rates of Tls. 1.95 a 2.20 per piece.

White Shirtings.—In true 64-Reeds progress is again reported, sales to some extent having been effected at Tls. 1.95 a 1.97½ for godown stocks, and Tls. 2.00 "to arrive," but cash for this mail. There has also been a slight movement in common makes at Tls. 1.60 a 1.70 per piece, and 2,000 pieces of approved 72 count have changed hands, at Tls. 2.30 per piece.

T-Cloths.—The market has been exceedingly quiet, but the one or two transactions that have been arranged show a maintenance of values for 7-lbs. Mexicans, which stand at Tls. 1.47 for *Chop Dollar* and Tls. 1.15 for *Stewart Thomson & Co.'s Lion and flag*.

Drills.—A sale of 3,750 pieces common 15-lb. by auction at Tls. 1.89½ at 1.89½ per piece is the chief event of the week, and there has been a small business in 14-lb. from Tls. 1.89 a Tls. 2.00 per piece, the maximum rate being for very good cloth. *Dutch* makes have been in some request, comparatively high rates having recently been ruling in the North for such, but stocks are light, and holders here are firm. Gelderman's *Dragon* is quoted Tls. 2.27½ per piece. There has also been some agitation in the market for *American Drills*, but little has come of it, importers resolutely refusing the offers made by the dealers. Speculators have again been re-selling, but rumour has it that they are now cleared out, their remnants having been quitted at Tls. 2.97½ per piece for the *Massachusetts* chop.

Jeans.—Small sales at a slight improvement in the ordinary kinds, and at a marked advance for best *English*, which has been sold at Tls. 2.10 per piece.

Sheetings.—No transactions published.

Fancy Cottons and Woollens.—*Velvets*—22 inch black—and *Spanish Stripes*, acquired some notoriety on Monday last, from an Auction Sale, at which the former were forced off at Tl. 0.13½ per yard, and the latter at Tl. 0.50, Tl. 0.52½ and Tl. 0.43 per yard for C.P.H. Green, Scarlet and Gentian colors, and Tl. 0.50½ and Tl. 0.50 per yard for *Buffalo*, Gentian and Scarlet colors. That these were far under market rates was subsequently demonstrated by another auction on same day of 500 pieces 22 inch *Velvets* which realised Tl. 0.172 a 0.174 per yard, and by the *Kin-Ming* sale yesterday forenoon, whereat C.P.H. *Spanish Stripes* brought within a fraction of last mail's quotations. Monday morning's sale was a knock out, and the plunder, faithfully distributed amongst the attendance, is said to be little under \$1,000. Privately, *Velvets* have realised Tl. 0.18 per yard, but the market is not active. There is little or no change to report as regards the other descriptions of *Fancy Cottons*; nor has the *Woollens* market altered much. *Camlets* are higher in value than they were, fresh orders from the River districts coming in whilst last mail was under despatch caused a run upon them, but the demand soon subsided, having spent itself at the *Yuen-Fong* auction. *Long Ells.*—Last week's quotations have ruled throughout for goods in importers' hands, but the article is to be bought cheaper, slightly, from natives. *Medium Cloths*—good 72 inch—at auction have again been well sold, realising Tls. 1.06 a 1.21 for some 120 pieces. *Lastings* are quiet and lower, and the business in *Figured Orleans* continues on a very limited scale, but this is chiefly because there are so few of suitable colors and designs coming forward. *Crapes* and *Plain Lustres* are still all but unsaleable.

O. P. H.	Scarlet.	Dark Blue.	Gentian.	Green.	Orange.	Ash.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Brown.
Camlets, Retail prices per piece... Tls.	13.4.5	13.3.5	15.6.0	13.3.0	13.9.0	...	...	13.7.0	14.2.0	...
Long Ells, " " " " " " " " " " " "	7.0.4	7.4.0	7.6.0	7.6.0	7.2.0	...	...	7.8.0	7.0.0	...
Spanish Stripes, " " " " " " " " " " " "	0.5.5½	0.5.1½	0.5.3	0.5.9	0.5.9½	0.5.5	0.5.2	0.6.2	0.5.6	0.5.2

PRICES REALIZED AT THE AUCTIONS HELD ON 23RD (YUEN-FONG), AND 28TH INSTANT (KIN-MING.)

YUEN-FONG.	Scarlet.	Dark Blue	Gentian.	Green.	Orange.	Ash.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Brown	Mauve	Lt. Gent.	Sales.
Camlets S.S.G. p. pce. T	13.37½/45	13.45/40	15.50/60	13.42½	13.97½/92½	...	...	14.07½	.....	.....	14.72½	.....	400 pcs.
Sp. Stripes T.T.B. yd. "	0.58½	0.57	0.56½/0.56½	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	252 "

28TH INSTANT.

KIN-MING.	13.45/47	13.37½/32½	15.57½/60	13.32½	13.87½	...	...	13.67½	14.20	...	14.62½	15.52½/62½	600 pcs.
Camlets C.P.H. p. pce. T	7.02/7.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260 "
Long Ells C.P.H. " " "	0.55½/0.55½	0.51½	0.53½	0.58½	0.59½	...	...	0.62	0.56	.....	.....	0.50½/0.52½	264 "
Sp. Stripes C.P.H. p. yd. "	.....	.....	10.65	.....	.....	...	...	.....	10.80	.....	.....	.....	40 "
Lasting Elephant p. pce. "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.65	20 "
Crape Lastings " " " "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

AUCTION SALES.—23rd instant—"Yuen-Fong"—

Grey Shirtings—8½-lbs.—3,250 pieces, at Tls. 1.47 a 1.47½ for *Blue Lighthouse*; Tls. 1.37½ for *House*; and 7-lbs. *Blue Lighthouse*, 1,000 pieces, at Tls. 1.17½ per piece.

T-Cloths—7-lbs., 1,000 pieces, at Tls. 1.05 for *House*; Tls. 1.07½ for *Green Lighthouse*.

Drills—14-lbs.—1,620 pieces, at Tls. 1.93 a 1.93½ for *Blue Peacock*, Tls. 1.92½ a 1.93 for *House*.

White Shirtings—64-reed *Blue Lighthouse*, 1,000 pieces, at Tls. 1.65 a 1.67 per piece.

28th instant—"Kin-Ming"—

Grey Shirtings—8½-lbs.—1,250 pieces, at Tls. 1.82½ for *Yellow Lion*; Tls. 1.77½ for *Green Lion*; and 7-lbs., 3,500 pieces, at Tls. 1.36½ for *Red Crown*; Tls. 1.28½ a 1.29½ for *Blue Lion*; Tls. 1.27 for *Green Lion*; Tls. 1.10½ for *Peacock*.

Jeans—8-lbs. *Peacock*, 250 pieces, at Tls. 1.61 per piece.

G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—		T. m. c. T. m. c.	T. CLOTHS—			BLUE DENIMS		
6-lbs. 39 in. 38½ yds. ...	pc.	1.03 to 1.12	6-lbs. 24 yds. 32 in. Ord...	pc.	0.84 , 0.90	DIMITIES, 12 yds. 37 in. ...	pc.	1.30 , 1.40
7-lbs.		1.10 , 1.37	7-lbs. 24 yds. 32 in. Ord...		0.96 , 1.05	41 in. ...		1.40 , 1.50
Dewhurst's Eagle, ...		1.65 ,	6-lbs. Mex.		1.12 , 1.47	MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in. nml.,		0.60 , 0.72½
8½ @ 8½ lbs.		1.23 , 1.92	7-lbs.		1.30 , 1.65	YARN—COTTON—Nos. 28 a 32		60.00 , 90.00
9 a 9½ lbs.		1.85 , 2.00	8 to 8½ lbs.		1.70 , 1.95	CAMLETS, English, S S nom.,		13.00 , 14.00
9½ a 10-lbs.		1.95 , 2.35	Better kinds and XX		0.50 , 0.58	GG		13.75 ,
Dewhurst's, Best		2.50 , 2.70	HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue 28 in. ...		0.40 , 0.42	SSG		13.75 ,
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—			Brown ...		1.90 , 2.00	MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS		1.55
40 yds. 36 in. 56 R. nom. ...	pc.	1.45 , 1.50	SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, White ...	pc.	2.20 , 2.30	SPANISH STRIPES		0.52 , 0.55
60 reed		1.50 , 1.55	Brocades—White, 40 yds. ...		1.80 , 2.00	" " T.T.-B		0.56 ,
64 " " " " " " " " " "		1.55 , 1.70	Dyed.		2.30 , 2.50	" " H.H.		0.57 ,
64 " Best & 66 Reed, " " "		1.80 , 1.90	DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds ...		3.60 , 4.40	LONG ELLS—		
66 @ 80 reed.		1.95 , 2.10	GENTIAN SHIRTINGS nom.		1.85 , 2.20	Scarlet, 24 yrd. H.H nom. ...	pc.	6.90 ,
Best.		2.25 , 2.50	CHINTZ—Assorted		1.20 , 1.35	" CPH		7.04 ,
DRILLS, Am. 40 yd 30 in 15 lb. nom.		2.90 , 3.00	Blue nom.		1.00 , 1.20	" V & U		6.70 , 6.80
English, " " " " " " " "		1.85 , 2.00	Brown		1.50 , 1.60	Assorted, H H Noml. ...		7.20 ,
Do. Fine to Finest, " " "		2.10 , 2.30	Scarlet		1.25 , 1.40	" CPH		7.20 ,
Dutch, 13 a 14½ lbs.		2.10 , 2.30	PRINTED TWEILLS—24/25 yds.		1.80 , 2.20	" GG		7.00 ,
JEANS, Dh., Best, 30 yd. 30 in. 8½ lbs.		2.00 , 2.10	50/52 " " "		3.60 , 4.40	" U		6.90 ,
English " " " " " " " "		1.55 , 2.05	Best.		4.20 , 4.75	LASTINGS, 30 yds		8.60 , 12.00
American " " " " " " " "			T. REDS, 24 yds. 2 a 3 lbs. 32 in.		1.30 , 2.10	CRAPPE LASTINGS, 30 yds...		4.00 , 8.00
SHEETINGS—			Best.		2.20 , 2.65	CRAPPE LUSTRES		3.00 , 3.50
Amr., 40 yds. 36 a 38 in. 15 lbs.		2.85 , 2.95	VELVETS—Black, 22 in. ...	yd.	0.17 , 0.19	PLAIN—Do. Black		3.00 , 3.90
Eng., " " " " " " " "		2.10 , 2.45	VELVETEENS—Black, 18 in.		0.11 , 0.12½	ORLEANS—Fig. 30 yds. nm.		2.50 , 3.60
			26 in.		0.19 , 0.21	Special Colors & Patterns		3.60 , 3.80

METALS.—With the exception of a few purchases by speculators, nothing hardly has been done this week. *Lead.*—L.B. has been sold at Tls. 6.20 per picul, and recently at a lower price. *Nailrod Iron.*—No sales, but quotations are weak. *Straits Tin.*—The Kiangsei men have been buying, and their purchases have caused an improvement in value. *Tin-Plates.*—Importers are asking Tls. 5.50 per box. *Quicksilver* is offering at Tls. 61 a 60, but no buyers.

QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.

	Tls. m. c.		Tls. m. c.
QUICKSILVER	60.00 a 61.00	COTTON—Common	9.50 a 9.80
TIN PLATES—14 x 10	5.10 a 5.20	" Medium	1.00 a 10.40
Small		" Best	11.00 a 11.20
IRON WIRE—No. 11	4.50 a	SUGAR—White—Swatow, No. 1	5.40 a 5.80
12/16	5.00 a 5.50	" 2	4.80 a 5.20
17/23	6.50 a	" 3	4.40 a 4.80
STRAITS TIN—Fong Hing	19.20 a	Canton, " 1	4.50 a 5.00
Fok Chok	18.40 a	" 2	4.00 a 4.40
Common Chops	13.00 a 16.00	" 3	3.50 a 3.80
STEEL	3.75 a	Brown—Swatow, Best	2.50 a 3.00
Bamboo	3.90 a 4.00	Common	2.00 a 2.50
JAPAN COPPER—Finger	none	" Canton, "	2.50 a 3.00
Slab, best	20.50 a	" Common	1.60 a 2.00
Ore	18.50 a	PEPPER—Black	7.40 a 7.60
HOOP IRON	2.60 a 2.75	White	15.00 a 18.00
FIG IRON	20.00 a 22.00	RATTANS—Common	2.80 a 3.20
NAILOD IRON—		Good to fine	3.20 a 3.50
Dawes' Best	2.65 a 2.70	Best	3.60 a 4.00
H. Rogers, Sons & Co.	2.55 a 2.60	SAPAN WOOD—3 pieces to the picul	2.80 a 3.00
Belgian	2.25 a 2.30	" 5 " & inf.	1.80 a 2.40
M. M. Crown	2.45 a 2.50	SANDALWOOD—South Sea	3.40 a 3.50
Bar—Dawes	2.60 a 2.65	Timor	9.00 a 10.00
Round	2.75 a 2.80	Malabar	16.50 a 18.00
LEAD—L B	6.10 a 6.15	MANGROVE BARK	0.70 a 1.30
Common Brands	6.00 a 6.05	FLINT STONES	0.40 a 0.45

FREIGHTS.—*Alma*, American barque, 402 tons, Foochow and back, 16 lay days—\$1,000 in full; *Jumna*, British barque, 346 tons, Foochow and back, no lay days—\$1,350 in full; *Oscar Vidal*, British barque, 299 tons, Ningpo to Bangkok and back to Ningpo, 30 lay days—\$4,150 in full; *Pallas*, German barque, 421 tons, Nagasaki and back, no lay days—\$2 per ton coal; *Paul Marie*, British barque, 324 tons, Nagasaki to Shanghai or Yokohama, 16 lay days—Private terms; *Hedvig*, Swedish barque, 362 tons, Shanghai to Yokohama (with despatch), no lay days—\$0.18 per case K. oil; and *Hakodadi* to this, 20 lay days—\$2,000 in full; *Eaglet*, British barque, 391 tons, Shanghai to Chefoo, 9 lay days—Private terms.

COTTON.—Quotations for good to good medium staple are higher, but this advance is more owing to the hongse being too busily engaged in receiving and delivering previous settlements. There has not been much doing otherwise, and the rates for best Cotton are unchanged.

EXCHANGE.—We have to report a further rise in Sterling. Bank bills are offering at 5s. 6d., and Private paper cannot be placed under 5s. 6½d. a 5s. 6½d. The market is steady at these rates. On India, a moderate business has been done at Rs. 311 a 312. On Hongkong, 24½ a 24½ per cent. discount. Very little demand.

EXPORTS.

SILK.—Only 255 bales of silk were shipped by the French mail of the 24th ult., nearly the whole of which was consignment on native account, and business since then has been confined to 300 bales of re-reels purchased for America at Tls. 540 a 570 for middling cargo, best chops being firmly held at quite disproportionate prices, the reason given being the small supply in stock and to arrive.

With the steady advance in exchange to 5s. 7½d. for 6/ma. st. Documentary paper, and continued advices from London and Lyons of a stagnant market, with weakening prices whenever a sale can be effected, the silkmen have been more inclined lately to lower their asking rates for Tsatlees; coarse silks are pressed without meeting with the slightest enquiry, and beyond a few bales of Tsatlees and some yellow silk taken on joint account there is still no semblance of a market here.

Common Tsatlees could perhaps be purchased at Tls. 450; for chops it is impossible to give a quotation, and the lower grades of re-reels, mostly very mixed and inferior silks, might be had from Tls. 500 per picul upwards.

Arrivals during the past fortnight are within 1,000 bales, and the stock shows a slight increase and is estimated at 23,200 bales or rather less.

From the annexed figures, and on reference to previous Circulars it will be observed that the export since the 18th Oct. mail to all ports is 2,268 bales only, against 9,982 bales for the corresponding period in 1875.

OPIUM. —Receipts of Opium since last report		MALWA,	974	Chests.		BENGAL,	678	Chests.
Stock on 16th inst.	"	1,995 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	"	875	"
	Total...	2,969 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	Total...	1,553	"	"
Deliveries since 16th inst.	"	1,652 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	"	461	"	"
Present Stock	"	1,317	"	"	"	1,092	"	"

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cottons and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 27th Nov., 1876,
compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 271 to 276, both Nos. inclusive.

GOODS.	RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATION.												
	Ningpo.	Chinkiang.	Kinkiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Higo.	Yokohama.	Sundries.
Grey Shirtings	1,710	13,650	50	22,410	6,280	36,840	...	...	...	...	3,800	...	...
T-Cloths	570	3,450	...	5,440	2,300	10,398	...	...	...	200	...	...	...
White Shirtings	400	400	50	1,840	...	3,352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drills	1,095	720	...	4,840	840	13,315	...	...	...	...	300	...	...
Jeans	520	100	...	730	...	3,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheetings	...	...	...	...	...	5,270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyed Shirtings	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brocades and Spotted Shirtings, White ..	...	100	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " Dyed ..	...	...	50	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damasks, Dyed ..	...	40	...	519	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
Chintzes	60	180	60	1,495	120	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Turkey Red Shirtings	120	110	...	...	25	2,110	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250
Velvets	24	72	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Velveteens	...	96	...	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220
Handkerchiefs	...	800	200	800	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Muslins	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000
Dimities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes	60	120	54	48	24	234	...	...	48	...	...	...	384
Medium and Broad Cloths	30	106	24	466	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	408
Camlets	...	70	30	880	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Long Ells	20	260	100	740	...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Lastings	60	40	100	460	...	30	...	...	20	...	...	...	20
Crape Lastings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lustres, Plain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Figured	60	300	...	1,340	360	554	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,280
" Crape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	1,044	273	...	265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pig Lead	157	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GOODS.	DELIVERIES.		IMPORTS.		STOCKS BASED ON THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RETURNS, DATED 1ST JAN., 1876.	
	For Week.	For Year from 1st Jan. 1876.	For Week.	For Year from 1st Jan. 1876.	Estimated at date	Against 29/11/75.
Grey Shirtings	90,840	4,308,222	132,247	4,391,930	820,200	922,000
T-Cloths	29,638	2,589,405	82,622	2,536,586	726,700	834,200
White Shirtings	7,902	563,889	4,912	563,134	125,400	118,500
Drills	22,910	1,181,093	34,068	1,057,402	155,500	115,400
Jeans	4,970	304,447	11,240	222,386	18,900	160,500
Sheetings	5,270	128,925	25,231	100,020	32,000	42,000
Dyed Shirtings	150	35,904	...	14,564	3,000	31,400
Brocades and Spotted Shirtings, White ..	250	11,338	...	10,816	2,500	7,500
" " Dyed ..	300	37,608	500	11,997	?	22,200
Damasks, Dyed	679	13,534	...	8,320	?	3,500
Chintzes	3,560	148,130	2,244	98,509	24,100	69,700
Turkey Red Shirtings	2,465	83,364	4,562	97,167	56,100	32,400
Velvets	388	57,717	900	45,137	?	4,800
Velveteens	144	11,233	408	11,413	8,500	6,800
Handkerchiefs	4,400	192,368	1,147	169,422	13,900	32,800
Muslins	800	67,690	...	59,298	4,500	5,200
Dimities	...	11,710	...	6,650	6,700	7,300
Spanish Stripes	972	55,315	1,164	53,355	2,600	6,000
Medium and Broad Cloths	1,040	32,029	417	40,090	19,500	13,500
Camlets	1,190	73,629	1,340	60,393	13,700	19,200
Long Ells	1,300	83,600	1,400	82,832	12,600	8,800
Lastings	730	37,994	...	35,332	8,400	9,900
Crape Lastings	...	5,286	...	1,896	5,100	2,600
Lustres, Plain	...	24,454	...	20,243	8,400	15,800
" Figured	3,894	117,901	593	84,172	1,400	39,600
" Crape	...	12,655	...	3,563	?	12,700
Pig Lead	220	79,912	1,680	99,864	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	1,582	76,741	2,910	122,523	...	...

* Exclusive of Import Cargoes ex Kishon, Peiho, Travancore, Anchises, Djemnah, Glenfalloch, Malwa, several Coasters, and of sundry Re-exports.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

DECEMBER 2, 1876.

ARRIVALS.—(Not reported above.)—Nov. 27th, British steamer *Montgomeryshire*, 30th, British ship *Mikado*, both from London; 29th, German barque *Hermine*, from Hamburg; 30th, British ship *Annie Grey*, from Puget Sound.

DEPARTURES.—(Not reported above.)—Nov. 24th, British steamer *Anchises*, 25th, British ship *Endymion*, 27th, British str. *Fleurs Castle*, 28th, British ship *Black Prince*, all for London; 24th, British barque *Lady Elizabeth*, for New York.

The English mail steamer *Travancore* takes about 450 bales of **SILK**.

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 5s. 7d. a 5s. 7½d. First-class Credits to Bank, 5s. 7½d. First-class to Private buyers, 5s. 7½d. Private and Documentary, 5s. 7½d. On Paris, Bank, Frs. 7.05. Private, Frs. 7.12½. On India—Bombay Bank, Rupees 312 a 312½. Calcutta Bank, Rupees 312 a 312½. On Hongkong, Bank Bills, demand, 24½ per cent. discount. Private, 15 days' sight, 25½. Gold Bars, Tls. 175.00. Bar Silver, Sh. Tls. 111.25. Mexican dollars, Sh. Tls. 77.30 and 1.60 per cent. prem. Carolus, Sh. Tls. 85.30 per 100. Copper cash, 1,490 per tael.

SHARES.—Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report, at Noon, to-day, says:—Business has been quiet since our last report. We quote *S.S.N* shares Tl. 1 lower, and *Yangtzes* Tls. 2½ lower.

H. & S. Bank.—Business has been done at 22 % prem., exch. 75. The market is now quiet.

S. S. N. Co.—Sales were made on the 30th and 1st, at Tls. 65.

Footung Dock Co.—A sale is reported at Tls. 80. There are buyers at this rate.

Shanghai Gas Co.—A lot was placed at Tls. 140, at which there are still buyers.

French Gas Co.—A sale was made at Tls. 70, ex dividend.

Yangtze Insurance Association.—The market is quiet, with sellers at Tls. 620.

Chinese Insurance Co.—Shares have been sold at \$210 and \$208, with exchange 75.

LAND.—The plot of land lying immediately East of the Racket Court, bounded on the South by Nanking road, and on the East by Kwangsi road, was sold on the 24th Nov., at auction, by Messrs. Wheelock & Co., for Tls. 2,000. It purports to contain per title deed 5m. 2f. 5L., but really contains a little more than 4 mow; so the price is equal to about Tls. 500 a mow.

Some rain fell on Tuesday, and the weather has since been cloudy and damp, and unseasonably warm. Range of therm. 40 to 69.

Shanghai Share Market.

Stock.	Paid up.	Divid. Last Year.	Closing Quotations.
Banks.			
H'kong and Shai Banking Corp.	\$ 125	3 %	22 % Ex. 75.
Steamer Cos.			
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.	Tls. 100	7 %	Tls. 65.
Union Steam Navigation Company.	30	....	noml.
China Coast S. N. Co.	Tl. 100	5 %	Tls. 60
China Merchants S. N. Co.	500	15 %	nominal.
Docks.			
Shanghai Dock Co.	Tl. 500	T. 20 p. sh.	210
Footung Dock Co.	100	10 %	80
Gas.			
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	11 %	Tls. 140
French Gas Co.	50	7 %	70
Insurance.			
China Traders' Co. (Limited)	\$1,500	....	1,580 Ex. 74.
N. China I. Co.	Tl. 600	....	575
Union Ins. Society of Canton	500	....	\$ 725
Yangtze Insurance Association	Tl. 500	15 %	Tls. 622½
China and Japan Marine Ins. Co.	100	....	15 noml.
Chinese Insurance Co. (Limited)	\$ 200	12 %	\$ 210 Ex. 75.
H'kong Fire Ins. Co. (Limited)	200	\$ 46.19 p. sh.	500 Ex. 74½
China Fire Ins. Co. (Limited)	100	12 %	165 Ex. 74
Miscellaneous.			
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Comy.	Tl. 450	12 %	600 noml.
Shai and Hongkew Wharf Co.	100	5 %	94
Shai Tug Boat Ass.	100	....	nominal.
Shai Mun. Debentures—loan 1872.	100	8 %	105 noml.
Do. " 1873.	100	8 %	104 "
Chinese Imperial Loan	25	8 %	£100 noml.
Theatre Debentures	25	8 %	Tls. 17
Shanghai Racquet Club	120	....	90

Exchange.
Bank Sight Rate on Hongkong.. 75½

J. P. BISSET & Co.,
Sharebrokers.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*; each additional line, *One Mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, payable in advance.

CHINESE.

Messrs. Spencer and Wolff write on the 29th November:—During the week now under review a good demand has existed for almost all kinds of 8½-lbs. Grey Shirtings. As the supplies of good medium cloth have again been insufficient to meet the requirements of our dealers, lower grades have been taken to some extent, but the commonest sorts still fail to attract attention. Heavies and 7-lbs. quite neglected. *Grey Shirtings*—Amongst the sales reported are the following standard chops of 8½-lbs. Horse and Jockey Tls. 1.78 a 1.79 per piece. Red Pheasant Tls. 1.72 a 1.75 per piece. Red Lion Tls. 1.74 per piece. Pagoda Tls. 1.71 per piece, and various others down to Tls. 1.35 per piece. *T. Cloths*—Have been quite neglected, the only enquiry being for good 7-lbs. Mexicans at Tls. 1.33 a 1.37 per piece. *English Drills*—The only business passing has been in good makes at Tls. 1.92 a 2.02 per piece, for 14-lbs. and Tls. 2.02 a 2.06 per piece for 15-lbs. *Malwa Opium*—A fairly active business has been transacted during the week, the demand continuing to be almost exclusively confined to new drug, quotations for which have run very regularly; to-day, best quality is selling at Tls. 433 a 435 per picul. The market is overstocked with Old Malwa and there is scarcely any enquiry; we may quote best quality Tls. 438 a 440 per picul.

The London Assurance Corporation.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1726.

THE undersigned Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to issue policies covering *Fire and Marine risks* at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 783 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1873.

The Royal Exchange Assurance, of LONDON.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant policies against Fire, at Current Rates, less 20 per cent discount.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

tf 781 Shanghai, 1st April, 1872.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company.

No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON (W.C.).

ESTABLISHED 1821,

And Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

30ju-77 3 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1873.

The Chinese Insurance Co. (Limited).

CAPITAL—1,500,000 DOLLARS, in 1,500 SHARES of 1,000 DOLLARS EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—300,000 DOLLARS.

MARINE POLICIES granted to all parts of the World, at current rates. In addition to the usual brokerage, Sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. (66⅔%) of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually (taking effect from 1st January, 1872), as a Bonus among all Contributors, proportionately to the amount of premium paid by them.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.

30ju-77 4 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1873.

Yangtze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—Tls. 800,000.

POLICIES granted on *MARINE RISKS* to all parts of the world, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 per cent. to Shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy-holders, annually, in Cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata*, to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.

31de 1956 Shanghai, 7th July, 1873.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
 which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
 have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
 thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
 SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
 Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London,
 &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

15no-77 16

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Cloth Bound—in Imperial Yellow.

A

TRANSLATION

OF THE

PEKING GAZETTE

FOR

1875.

WITH A COMPLETE

INDEX.

AND A

GENEALOGICAL TABLE

OF THE

IMPERIAL FAMILY

OF

CHINA.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

DEATH OF H. I. M. TUNG-CHE,

APPOINTMENT OF REGENTS,

&c. &c. &c.

Copies of the

1872 and 1873 Editions can also be
 procured.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We have received a copy of the Translation of the Peking Gazette for 1875, reprinted from the North-China Herald, and published at the office of that paper, Shanghai. This work, which has now been published for several years, is always useful for reference, being an excellent compendium of Chinese official proceedings, but the present volume is especially valuable, because it contains so much matter of unusual interest. The whole series of edicts in connection with the death of the Emperor Tung-chi and his Imperial Consort, together with the appointment of the Empresses Dowager as Regents during the minority of the present Emperor appeared during the year, and will well repay a second perusal, as throwing light on the manners of the Chinese Court. During the past year, too, the presence of foreigners in China has been, for the first time, noticed officially in the Gazette. One of the conditions exacted by Sir Thomas Wade, during the late negotiations on the Yunnan Outrage

was that the leading features of those negotiations should be published, and the real position of foreigners in the country properly recognised. The appointment of Li Han-chang as High Commissioner to investigate the crime; his first report after arriving at Yunnan-fu; with certain edicts on the treaty privileges of foreigners, and placing on a better footing the relations of Foreign Ministers with the heads of the Chief Departments of State at Peking are to be found in the pages of this handy little book. Its value is still further enhanced this year by an appendix in which is given a genealogical table of the Chinese Imperial family, together with an interesting commentary upon it, explanatory of the rather intricate relationships and the rules of adoption and succession observed. These volumes are records of important events—the one for the present year more particularly so—and should find a place on the book shelves of every one who takes an interest in Chinese questions. The volume for 1875 is uniform with the rest of the series, is legibly printed on good paper, and neatly got up.—Daily Press.

We have received for notice the Translation of the Peking Gazette for the year 1875. The book, as our readers need scarcely to be informed, is a continuation of similar publications for previous years, and is a reprint of the translations of the Gazette that appear from time to time in the North-China Daily News. It affords a large amount of entertaining reading matter for those interested in Chinese affairs, and is exceedingly valuable as a book of reference on the history of the Middle Kingdom. As is pointed out in the preface, the Peking Gazette, during the last year, gave publicity to many documents of unusual interest and importance. The death and obsequies of the Emperor, the election of a successor, the self-appointment of the Empresses Dowager as Regents during the minority of the child, the Yunnan affair, and other events of serious political import to the country, are described with faint and curious minuteness in the volume under notice. At the end of the book is given a genealogical table of the Imperial Family.—China Mail.

We acknowledge with thanks a copy of the most interesting and valuable publication we have received for some time—the Peking Gazette translations for 1875, reprinted from the North-China Daily News. It forms an excellent compendium of Chinese official proceedings, and the index has been so carefully compiled that a mere glance is all that is necessary for the reader to find anything he may want. The present volume is particularly interesting as giving us the various Edicts published in connection with the death of the late Emperor, all of which are quaint in the extreme; besides which we have Memorials and Decrees on Judicial and Revenue Administration: Civil and Military affairs—including public worship and instruction, female piety, superstition, meteorology, astronomy, astrology, geomancy, &c.: External Relations, including various state papers on the Yunnan outrage and the troubles in the North: Provincial and Colonial matters: and an Appendix, giving very full particulars with respect to the Chinese Imperial family, a subject with which people ought to be better acquainted than they are. It strikes us, however, that, as this very interesting little essay appears to have been written some time dur-

ing the reign of Tung-chih—about a year and a half ago, in fact—some modifications might have been introduced with advantage. For instance, it reads rather comically that “up to the present time” (the title-page is dated 1876) “no issue has been vouchsafed to the young sovereign.” At first sight it appears as though the editor were lamenting the fact that the present baby-Emperor had no children, and it is not until we arrive at the foot-note two pages further on that we are informed, though we have been led previously to suspect, that the article is of somewhat ancient date. This should, we think, certainly have been changed. Otherwise we have nothing but praise to bestow. The volume is very tastefully bound, like its predecessor, in Imperial yellow, and does much credit to the care of its compiler.—Courier.

A good many readers of the North-China Daily News probably pass over the translations of the Peking Gazette, as likely to be dry and not to repay the trouble of perusal. And many of the edicts and memorials which compose each number have doubtless little interest except for students of Chinese polity. Some, however, are really of political importance, and more have a quaint interest as illustrating the working of the Chinese system and the tone of thought of the people. Scarcely a day's Gazette fails to indicate some curious custom, and very often the memorials contain as much incident as a sensation of novel.

A curious light would be thrown on the history of China, and even of eastern Asia, for the last thousand years, if it were possible to collect and sketch the principal edicts which have found place in the “Court Announcements,” as the Chinese call the little brochure, during that period. It is, we believe, not known to what Emperor, or even to what dynasty, belongs the credit of inaugurating the publication, in this form, of edicts and memorials likely to have public interest; but it is known that the Gazette was published in the Tang dynasty, which began to reign in the first decade of the seventh century—and it may have been in existence centuries earlier.

The volume now before us would come, in after years, to hold a marked position in the series. For the first time, during the year just ended, the Gazette has deigned to notice officially the presence of foreigners in the country. As pointed out in the preface, one of the conditions exacted by Her Britannic Majesty's Minister during the course of the negotiations which ensued on the murder of Mr. Margary in Yunnan, was that the leading features of those negotiations should be published, and that the real position of foreigners in the country should be recognised more fittingly than had been hitherto done. And the appointment of Li Han-chang as a Commissioner to investigate the crime; his first report after his arrival at Yunnan-fu, and certain edicts emphasising the treaty privileges of foreigners, and placing on a better footing the relations of foreign Ministers with the Great Departments of State at Peking, will be found in its pages. The whole series of edicts connected with the death of the Emperor Tung-che and his Consort, and the appointment of the Empresses Dowager as regent, appeared during the year, and well deserve both perusal and record as examples of Court custom and etiquette, and models of the best style of Chinese eloquence. In connection with this subject, too, a genealogical table of the Imperial family, which was published last spring in the North-China Herald, has been reprinted as an appendix, together with an exhaustive commentary upon it, explaining the various relationships and the rules of adoption and succession which are observed by the Imperial clan. Altogether, the volume is one of exceptional interest, and deserves a place in the library of every one who takes an interest in Chinese politics and literature.—North-China Daily News.

Price, \$2.00 per Copy.

To be had at the N.-C. Herald Office, at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, HALL & HOLTZ, and LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai; Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hong-kong; Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

11th April, 1875.

7, Hankow Road.

tf 2809